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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1172



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MEDVEDKO BOOK ON PROBLEMS OF NEAR, MIDDLE EAST REVIEWED

Moscow. KNIZHOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 23, 5 Jun 81 p 5

[Review by Doctor of Historical Sciences Ye. Pyrlin of book "K vostoku i zapadu ot Suetsa" [East and West of Suez] by L. Medvedko, international journalist: "Problems of the Near East"]

[Text] The monograph by the international journalist L. Medvedko "K vostoku i zapadu ot Suetsa" [East and West of Suez], published by Politizdat, belongs to the series of books like "Anatomiya blizhnévostochnogo krízisa" [An Anatomy of the Near East Crisis] by academician Ye. Primakov, "Most cherez Bosfor" [Bridge across the Bosphorus] by A. Vasil'yev, and "Ot gor Sindzhara do pustyni Rus-el'-Khali" [From the Mountains of Sinjarah to the Desert of Ruba' al-Khali] by A. Gerasimov. It deals with one of the exceptionally burning issues of the day.

Here, the personality of the author is not insignificant: readers of the central newspapers and journals have long been used to articles under L. Medvedko's by-line that as a rule deal with the most important questions of the present situation in the Near East, and that are written in lively and interesting and unusual language, stimulate the reader's thinking and suggest interesting conclusions and comparisons.

The monograph is also interesting in that, on the basis of aptly chosen factual material and a profound analysis of the realities of the Near East situation, and by drawing on and examining events and facts that have not been written about before, the journalist has succeeded in painting a memorable and impressive picture of the struggle of the Arab peoples for their political and economic independence in the last quarter of the century.

The "thread of time" is followed precisely in the book. The author rightly considers the failure of the "triple aggression" against Egypt in 1956 to be the sunset of colonialism in the Arab East and beyond. He qualifies the Iranian revolution of 1979 as "one of the striking manifestations of the start of the decline of neocolonialism." Thus, L. Medvedko regards the past 25 years of modern Arab history as a transition period--from the final downfall of colonialism to the first but already extremely serious and palpable signs in the start of the collapse of neocolonialism.

Those sections of the book dealing with the period between the two Near East wars in 1967 and 1973, the "war of attrition" waged between Egypt and Israel, the diplomatic activity of a number of states, the aspirations of peace-loving forces to achieve positive moves in questions of settling Near East questions within the UN framework, and the birth in the United States of the ideas of "staged diplomacy," are all most interesting.

Here, special note should be made of the pages that reveal the features of the neocolonialist course of the United States, which became noticeable after Nasser's death on 28 September 1970 and have culminated in the attempts to "erode" progressive Arab regimes and "roll back" the Arab revolutionary liberation movement, and in the steps to weaken the friendly relations linking these countries with the Soviet Union. Later in the book, on the basis of specific facts, an analysis is made of the "downward" path of President Anwar El-Sadat and his switch to openly pro-U.S. positions. This chapter is compressed, but the Palestine problem--the real heart of the Near East conflict-- is examined in a well argued and convincing manner.

It is not only events taking place "west of Suez," however, that are at the center of the author's attention. He also investigates the sources, course and gains of the national liberation revolution in South Yemen, and throws light on the problems of the national liberation movement in the Persian Gulf region. A description is given of attempts by the United States and England to keep this region within the sphere of their political and economic interests, and to impose on the new states in the Gulf area some form of military alliance or treaty for "joint defense," naturally with the participation of the recent British colonialists and their "old partner" the United States.

Anyone who is interested in the present situation in the Near and Middle East and who wants to understand more clearly the prospects for the development of the situation in the Arab region should certainly familiarize himself with L. Medvedko's monograph "East and West of Suez." Specialist orientologists can find much information in this book.

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TURKMEN CONDEMNS WESTERN IMPERIALIST ACTIVITIES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by K. Bagdasarov, candidate of philosophical sciences, head of the sector for scientific communism and criticism of foreign ideology of the Department of Philosophy and Law at the TSSR Academy of Sciences: "Anticommunism—the International Strategy of Imperialism."]

[Text] At the present time, the report of the Central Committee on the 26th CPSU Congress points out, a "noticeable sharpening of the ideological struggle" can be observed. "For the West it does not come to a confrontation of ideas. It has put into motion the entire system of means calculated to undermine the socialist world, so that it may crumble." At the same time, the principle ideo-political weapon of imperialism is anticommunism, the fundamental content of which comes down to slandering the socialist system and to falsification of the policy goals of communist parties and the study of Marxism-Leninism.

The ideology of anticommunism represents a conglomeration of various ideas and conceptions intended for the struggle with Marxist-Leninist theories and with the international communist movement; with the state system of socialism; and with democratic regimes in the developing countries. A prominent place in the propaganda orchestra is occupied by the ideas of social reformism, revisionism of the right and the "left," Marxism and Zionism.

In the system of anticommunism it is important to single out the bourgeois historians, philosophers and political scientists who are occupied professionally with the refutation of Marxism and with the perversion of the truth of real socialism and falsification of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Apart from the theoretical function—the anticommunist interpretation of the development of the USSR and the CPSU—"sovietologists" also carry out a function in applied politics, appearing in an official or semiofficial role as advisors to their governments on "problems of communism." Such advisers have been special assistants to the President of the USA on national security--professional political scientists H. Kissinger and Z. Brzezinsky.

As it was completely accurately stated from the high rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, "The recent events time and again confirm the fact that our class enemies are learning from their defeats. They are acting more and more sharply and craftily against the socialist countries. Anticommunism can deftly play on the mistakes in

the domestic policies of this or that socialist country, as has occurred in the Polish People's Republic, where the enemies of socialism with the help of imperialism are striving to turn the course of events into a counterrevolutionary channel. But just as in the past, the hopes of the anticommunists are not to be realized. There is no doubt that the workers of the PNR will, with the support of the fraternal socialist countries, overcome the crisis situation and will stand up for and secure their socialist gains.

The strategy of anticommunism is interwoven with a line for undermining socialism and the national liberation movement with the aid of economic and political pressure, threats, direct military intervention, a massive campaign of lies and disinformation along all the channels of propaganda, and a line of imperceptible ideological penetration of the enemy camp by means of skillful publicity of the western, and particularly the American, way of life.

Bourgeois propaganda provides the basis and the support for the strategy of the reactionary monopolistic circles, for frustrating the relaxation of international tensions and increasing the arms race. Various myths of anticommunist ideology are utilized for this. As examples, it is fitting to point first of all to the myths of the "Soviet threat," and the "direction of international terrorism from Moscow," under which anticommunist propaganda means all national-liberation movements.

The myth of the "Soviet Threat" is necessary to the military-industrial complex in order to psychologically prepare the populace of the capitalist countries and the mass of taxpayers for the arms race and for the idea of the inevitability of war. Carrying out the will of its masters, the bourgeois mass information media are supercharging a war psychosis. In a book by G. Kade, "The Lie About the Threat, As Grounds for the Legend of 'Danger' from the East," published in the FRG in 1979, examples are given of the following stereotypical headlines for articles in the bourgeois press: "Moscow Has the Flanks of NATO in a Pincer," "The Bound to the Rhine in Three Days," "The Second Capitulation of Germany—the Soviets Continue to Increase Armaments," "The Marshals of the Kremlin are Accelerating Development of a Doctrine of Blitzkrieg." Anticommunism and war psychosis always go hand in hand, mutually supporting one another.

"The imperialistic circles," noted Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his report to the 26th Party Congress, "Think in categories of supremacy and coercion in relations with other states and peoples. The monopolies require foreign oil, uranium and non-ferrous metals—and the sphere of 'vital interests' of the USA is declared to be the Near East, Africa and the Indian Ocean. The military machine of the USA is actively digging into this area and plans to take up positions there for a long time." But in order to camouflage the aggressive goals of imperialism, anticommunist propaganda ascribes to socialism a striving for economic and military expansion. On the pages of the Western, and especially the American press, one reads that the alleged Soviet policy in the area of the Persian Gulf is determined by such a combination of strategy and tactics in which are combined: "long-term and immediate goals for expanding Soviet communism, establishing pro-Soviet regimes, eliminating the Western and Chinese presence, and utilizing the gulf as a springboard for subsequent actions in other places."

These antisoviet forgeries are called up to conceal the true fact of the concentration of forces of the USA and its allies in the area of the Persian Gulf and the supercharging of tensions in the entire Near and Middle East. There does indeed

exist a threat of war to the people who live in this region, but it comes not from the USSR but from imperialism and above all from the imperialism of the USA. Having unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution, imperialism is striving not only to snuff out the national-democratic movement in this country, but also to intimidate all the forces of the national-liberation effort.

In the struggle with national liberation and the communist movement, anticommunist reaction is trying to utilize the Islamic religion. Representing any progressive, revolutionary-democratic reform as "crimes against the holy faith" and "introduction of godless communism," imperialism and domestic reaction are trying with the help of fanatical elements in the Islamic movement to turn it into a weapon for suppressing democracy and socialism.

In their hatred for the revolutionary national-liberation movement, the ideologues of imperialism are declaring that the struggle of the nations for national and social liberation is a manifestation of "international terrorism." This false, counterrevolutionary thesis is being developed in the speeches of politicians of the West and in bourgeois literature and propaganda. For example, in the book, "The Path to Violence," published in the FRG, national-liberation revolutions are represented not as a movement of the broad masses but as a campaign of leftist-radical groups who thirst for power. "Moreover," it says in the book, "Terror is an effective means for mobilizing the colored nations against the colonialist powers, by artificially arousing feelings of hatred and envy among them."

Thus, according to the logic of the bourgeois ideologues, hatred for colonialist oppression was born not as a result of imperialist oppression and racial discrimination, but as a result of the actions of the leftist-radical conspirators who have, "Eliminated European rule in order to establish in its place their own total dominance." In this manner, all regimes in the liberated countries are groundlessly placed in the category of totalitarian, which rule by terrorist methods.

Rubbing out the border between conservative and progressive regimes in the developing Afro-Asian countries, and representing these and others as the rule of leftist radicals from the "colored" populace over the whites, the ideologues of imperialism are attempting to achieve several goals.

First of all, the social-class character of the national liberation movement is struck out and the struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples is represented as racial war of the "colored" versus the "white" people. Secondly the national-liberation revolution is depicted as an anti-human antidemocratic phenomenon, for as a result of its victory a regime of terror allegedly sets in. Thirdly, it is implied that against the regimes of "lawlessness and arbitrary rule" there are "democratic states," under which bourgeois propaganda has in mind capitalist countries of the West, which are purportedly authorized to employ any means of pressure.

"Leftist-radical elements," as the revolutionaries and fighters against imperialism are called by the bourgeois ideologues, allegedly operate under orders from Moscow. Not the least bit disturbed, bourgeois propaganda is quick to combine into a single whole the authentic revolutionaries and fighters for the happiness of their people, with various extremists and political gangsters who actually do not disdain any filthy means whatsoever—murders, robberies—to achieve their ends. All the hypocrisy

of the western ideologues is apparent in the fact that on the one hand they have taken the bloody Pol Pot regime under protection, those usurpers of the Kampuchean people; and on the other, they love to speculate on the actions of the Maoists and their successors, passing off these actions as typical display of "revolutionary Marxism" and "socialism" for the purposes of discrediting communism.

In a word, anticommunist ideology and propaganda resort to various methods in order to pervert the foreign and domestic policy of socialism and the character of the national liberation movement. Uncovering the machinations of anticommunism is the most important civic duty of Soviet social scientists and all the workers on the ideological front. In this area, the 26th CPSU Congress has set great tasks, the execution of which should raise to a higher level the work of our scholars, teachers, lecturers and propagandists.

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TIES OF NEPAL-KIRGHIZ SSR STRESSED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by K. Atashev, board chairman of the Society for Soviet-Nepalese Friendship Society Frunze City Division: "Out From Centuries of Isolation"]

[Excerpts] Today is the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Kingdom of Nepal.

Nepal is a constitutional monarchy. The highest legislative organ is the National Panchayat.

At the end of the 18th century Nepal became the object of Great Britain's colonialist expansion. Right up until 1949 only very few Europeans had managed to visit Nepal.

The country set out on the road of transformations only after the national uprising of 18 February 1951 ousted the tyrannical regime of the ruling feudal Rana clan.

After the people of Nepal had pulled themselves out of the incarceration of the Middle Ages they faced many complex tasks. Since 1951 Nepal has been using economic planning. Preference is given to the state sector. This includes a sugar plant, a cigarette factory, an agricultural tool factory and a hydroelectric station, all built in cooperation with the USSR.

Main highways--the main arteries for transportation in this high-mountainous country--have been built. The "Mahendra Rajmag" highway is of special significance; it has made it possible to link the most developed eastern regions with other regions in the west.

The Nepalese had long dreamed of such a highway but the fates decreed that their expectations would take long to realize. Western experts concluded that it was impossible to build a road in this region because of the complex natural conditions. Soviet engineers showed that the opposite is true. Now, thanks to this highway the country is able to make better use of local resources and develop agriculture.

The educational system is being increasingly developed. Its pride is the country's first university, opened in Katmandu. In the development of education Nepal is receiving tangible aid from the USSR. In many corners of this one-time medieval country it is now possible to meet graduates from Soviet educational institutions.

The progress made by Nepal during the last decades is beyond question. But much more has to be done in order fully to overcome the painful legacy of semicol vassalage and feudal omnipotence.

On the international plane the government of Nepal pursues a policy of positive neutrality, nonalignment and peaceful coexistence, and comes out in support of the creation of collective security in Asia. Nepal supports the process of detente and general and complete disarmament.

Friendly, equal relations are being successfully developed between the USSR and Nepal, economic cooperation is being pursued and trade, scientific and cultural links are being expanded.

With each passing year the links between Nepal and the Kirghiz SSR are being expanded. These contacts are being expanded primarily through the line of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries. The Frunze city section of the Soviet-Nepalese Friendship Society is a mass public organization.

The main task of this society is the broad popularization among Nepalese society of the successes of Soviet Kirghizia in the friendly family of the peoples of the USSR in the building of communism, the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, mutually advantageous and the further strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Nepalese peoples.

The exchange of delegations, the organization of evenings of friendship, public meetings on noteworthy dates for the Nepalese people, weeks of friendship with the participation of delegations from Nepal, book and art exhibitions, lectures and conversations make up the main forms of this work.

Great significance in the activity of the society is also attached to the further strengthening of relations between the capitals of the Kirghiz SSR--Frunze--and of Nepal--Katmandu--which in 1975 became twinned cities.

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEF

MOROCCANS IN USSR--"I have long desired to visit Soviet Azerbaijan and am glad that getting to know your republic has left such beautiful impressions" Mohamed el Fassi, minister for special assignments from the King of Morocco, chairman of the Morocco-USSR Friendship Society and eminent linguist, told an Aserinform correspondent. The delegation of the Moroccan public that he is leading is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and has been familiarizing itself with our republic for several days. "The purpose of our visit," Mohamed el Fassi continued, "is to further strengthen cultural contacts with the public in the Soviet Union. Our links have been successfully developed for a number of years, and every other year the Morocco-USSR Society, which has now already celebrated its 10th anniversary, concludes an agreement on cultural cooperation with its Soviet partners. This document was recently signed in Moscow for the sixth time. I am confident that the strengthening of cultural links promotes the consolidation of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples, and the cause of peace and progress" the head of the delegation said. Members of the delegation include Abdulaziz Ben Adballah, an eminent scientist and head of the Inter-Arab Committee in the Arab League who is working on questions of Arab language and literature, and Malik el Fassi, a women active in the women's movement in Morocco. The guests visited the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Links with Foreign Countries where they discussed problems of cultural contacts between our republic and Morocco. They visited the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Peoples of the Near and Middle East where they were received by the institute director, Z.M. Bunyatov, an academician of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, and toured places of interest in Baku. [Excerpt] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 3] 9642

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NATIONAL

GORBACHEV REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS, POLICIES

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 7, 1981 pp 6-21

/Article by M. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Agrarian Policy of the Party"

/Text Our country has entered a new stage of historical development. Strictly observing the principle of succession of the party policy, the 26th CPSU Congress clearly determined the immediate and long-term tasks of the economic and social development of Soviet society during the forthcoming years. The accountability report of the Central Committee presented by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress made an important contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. This outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism shows in detail the remarkable accomplishments of the Soviet people during the last decade, clearly uncovers the greatness of our goals and communist ideals and gives a scientific substantiation of the general course of the party at the present stage.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report profoundly and thoroughly summed up the work of the party during the 1970's on the realization of the agrarian policy and set new tasks for the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the 1980's. Life fully confirmed the correctness and fruitfulness of the agrarian course of the CPSU. From the time of the March (1965) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party our agricultural production advanced significantly, the material and technical base of sovkhozes and kolkhozes attained a qualitatively new level, labor and production organization improved and the indicators of intensity of economic development rose.

All this made it possible, despite the unfavorable weather conditions for a number of years, to make new advances in the production of agricultural products. During the past five-year plan the average annual output of grain increased by 75 million tons as compared to the average level in 1961-1965. During that time the production of meat increased from 9.3 to 14.8 million tons (1.6-fold), of milk, from 65 to 93 million tons and of eggs, from 29 to 63 billion. As a result, a higher, new level of provision of workers with food products was attained. In the total calorific value this level now averages 3,200 calories per person a day, or is at the level of the most developed countries of the world. From 1965 the USSR population increased by more than 34 million people and the per-capita consumption of meat rose by 16 kg, of milk, by 63 kg and of eggs, by 114. Fish consumption also increased considerably.

Our achievements are indisputable. At the same time, there are certain difficulties in the provision of the population with agricultural products. This applies especially to the supply of meat and other livestock products. In particular, this is due to the fact that marked changes in the internal market have taken place in our country in the last few years. The monetary income of all the categories of the population increased significantly. Wages rose and pensions, grants and stipends increased. In 1965 a total of 4 percent of the population had a monthly income of 100 rubles and more per family member and in 1980, about one-half. The significant increase in the purchasing power of the population with the retention of stable retail prices sharply increased the demand for the most valuable foodstuffs. Under these conditions the rates of growth of the production of a number of foodstuffs and some other consumer goods were insufficient.

This largely determined the directions in the further elaboration of the problems of agrarian policy in the course of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and at the congress itself. The party advanced an extensive program for the further rise in the people's standard of living. New approaches to the solution of the urgent tasks of agricultural development and increase in the production of consumer goods, especially foodstuffs, were determined. The work of the congress confirmed with new strength that the Soviet man, an ever fuller satisfaction of his material and spiritual needs and the creation of conditions for his all-around development are in the center of attention of the economic and social policy of the party.

As is well known, the agrarian policy of the CPSU represents a scientifically substantiated course of the party. It is directed toward the strengthening of the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, intensive, highly efficient development of agricultural production, maximum possible improvement in social relations in rural areas and provision of a steady rise in the standard of living of all the Soviet people. This entire set of problems of communist construction is constantly in the field of vision of the party.

As applied to the current 5-year period and the 1980's the task of improving the food supply for the population was put in the forefront in the agrarian policy of the party. In connection with this the need for the development of a special food program as an integral part of the five-year plan was thoroughly substantiated in the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress. It envisaged linking the decisive components of agriculture, that is, production of grain, fodder and livestock products, into one unit. The practice of communist construction has shown that major strategic problems are solved most successfully on the basis of overall object programs, because such an approach makes it possible to firmly lean on the country's vast production potential and economic power, the productive forces of all its regions and the higher skill level of managers and all workers.

The food program developed on a realistic basis should take into consideration and encompass all the resources available to the country. In his speech at the festive meeting in Tbilisi devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Communist Party of Georgia, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated the following: "The food program is now being formed. It is not the fruit of office calculations. It should be based on the experience and capabilities of the economy. Therefore, it is very important for kolkhozes, sovkhoses, rayons, oblasts and all republics to specifically determine what their maximum--I stress, maximum--contribution to this matter of paramount importance can be."

According to "Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990" approved by the congress, the volumes of production of many products greatly exceed the level of the past 5-year period. The increase in gross agricultural output should average 12 to 14 percent annually as compared to 9 percent during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The average annual gross output of grain is envisaged in the amount of 238 to 243 million tons and its increase should total 33 to 38 million tons as compared to 23 million tons during the past 5 years.

In 1985 meat production is to be brought up to 18.2 million tons, or increased by more than 3 million tons as compared to 1980. To realize the extensiveness and complexity of this task, we would like to recall that during the past 10 years we obtained a meat increase of 2.8 million tons. A high level should also be attained in the production of milk, eggs, raw cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural products.

The increase in agricultural output will make it possible to attain a further improvement in the population's food structure. By the end of the five-year plan the average per-capita meat consumption should reach the level of 62 kg (in 1940, 24 kg and in 1965, 41 kg). The per-capita consumption of milk will be 320 kg and of eggs, 250. The proportion of vegetables and fruits in the ration of the Soviet people will increase.

The attainment of the goals set by the party demands that all our personnel turn their attention to problems of rational management of agricultural production and derivation of the highest end results. In order to fulfill the assignments outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, it is necessary to raise labor productivity in the public sector of kolkhozes and sovkhoses by 22 to 24 percent, that is, to ensure that its average annual rates of increase are 4.1 to 4.4 percent as compared to 2.9 percent during the past five-year plan.

As we see, the party set important tasks for the workers of the agrarian sector. In order to reach the outlined goals, truly gigantic organizational and political work will have to be done. Stressing the intensity and complexity of the tasks facing us, at the same time, it should be noted that they are realistic. The solution of the tasks set rests on the powerful material and technical base of agriculture and on the large financial and material resources allocated to rural areas in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Party Congress.

It should be kept in mind that agriculture is not an isolated sphere of the socialist economy. It is closely connected with industry, which gives it agricultural machines, fuel and fertilizers and processes its raw materials. It is connected with the system of procurement, transportation, storage and sale of products.

Therefore, the task of an overall solution of the food problem also presupposes an overall approach to the development of agriculture, that is, the strictest account of all the totality of relations both within the framework of the agrarian sector of the economy and beyond it. In other words, for a correct planned management of the development of agriculture it is necessary to take into account the needs of all the sectors comprising the country's agroindustrial complex. The fact that the embodied labor of our industry's workers now accounts for almost 60 percent in the expenditures on final agricultural output indicates how important this is.

What is the presently emerging agroindustrial complex?

It is a large-scale national economic organism and a complex production and economic system. It concentrates 37 percent of the fixed capital of the national economy, employs more than 40 percent of the workers and creates 42 percent of the country's national income. New sectors servicing agriculture--machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, rural construction and the mixed feed and microbiological industry--have appeared recently. Therefore, the problem of formation and interconnected development of all the components of the agroindustrial complex has now become urgent as never before. At the 26th Congress our party set a task of great importance--to ensure a unified planning and a proportional and balanced development of its sectors as a whole, considerable strengthening of their material and technical base, improvement in economic relations among sectors and organization of their efficient interaction for an increase in the production of agricultural products and improvement in their preservation, transportation, processing and delivery to the consumer.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee adopted a number of organizational measures for an improvement in the functioning of the developing new production and economic system. In particular, a special structural subdivision--the Administration of the Agroindustrial Complex headed by the first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee--was established in the USSR State Planning Committee. The production of mineral fertilizers was separated into an independent sector and a special ministry was established. It was considered necessary to form the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Economy with the appropriate local bodies, under whose authority problems connected with the production, procurement, transportation, storage, processing, trade and sale of fruits and vegetables were placed.

The new approach to the country's agroindustrial complex is dictated by life itself. It stems from the need to increase the rates of production of agricultural products and the return on the invested labor and funds. We must not fail to say that in the course of the 10th Five-Year Plan we felt especially acutely that we incurred considerable losses in foodstuffs and consumer goods owing to the lack of correspondence between the development of the agricultural raw material base, on the one hand, and the state of the processing sectors of industry, transport and organization of procurements, storage and trade, on the other.

Important measures for an improvement in the preservation, transportation and processing of products are to be implemented during the new five-year plan. Plans are made to expand the transfer of the processing industry to the acceptance of livestock, milk, fruits and vegetables in the places of their production and to delivery by the transport of procurement organizations, as well as to increase the overall nature of processing of agricultural raw materials. During the new five-year plan 15 billion rubles, or 1.6 times as much as during the past five-year plan, are allocated for an improvement in the conditions of storage of products and reduction of their losses. These funds will be allocated for the construction of grain warehouses, refrigerators, storage facilities for vegetables and fodder and other installations. In particular, 4.6 billion rubles (26 percent more than during the 10th Five-Year Plan) are allocated for the development of the meat and dairy industry and 6.6 billion rubles, that is, 22 percent more, for strengthening the food industry.

Machine building for light and food industry will be developed further. Plans are made to increase the capital investments for these purposes 1.8-fold as compared to the past five-year plan. A total of 40 percent of these funds are to be allocated for the development of capacities for the production of new equipment ensuring the technical retooling of food sectors. This concerns equipment making it possible to increase 1.5-fold or double labor productivity during the processing of meat, milk, vegetables and fruits, to ensure an overall utilization of agricultural raw materials, to reduce the deficiency of output and to improve its quality. For this provision is made for the construction of a number of new enterprises and the reconstruction of existing ones.

To reduce losses means to additionally obtain a considerable amount of finished output. Now it is especially important to wage a persistent and purposeful fight for the preservation of products and for a cautious attitude toward the created physical assets. The gathered harvest, as well as the finished products received by consumers, is now the measure of success.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that our country's further advancement toward communism now depends to a decisive degree on a skillful and efficient utilization of all resources, that is, labor, fixed capital, fuel, raw materials and field and farm products. Advancing and implementing this course, the CPSU intends to expand the sources of economic growth and to increase the socialist accumulations necessary to ensure a systematic and dynamic nature of expanded reproduction and a more rapid rise in the workers' standard of living. "If we talk about agriculture as a whole," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the congress, "it faces the same main problem as other national economic sectors--increase in efficiency and quality."

What are the ways of increasing the efficiency of agricultural production developed by the congress? They are a further intensification of the technical retooling of agriculture, increase in the productivity, durability and reliability of the machinery and equipment delivered to rural areas and improvement in their operation. They are an acceleration of scientific and technical progress and a wide use of the achievements of Soviet and world science and of advanced experience on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They are a decisive rise in the efficiency of utilization of land, especially reclaimed land, fertilizers and fodder and an increase in the yield of all crops. They are an improvement in the planning and organization of labor and production, rise in the level of education and skills of personnel and intensification of material incentives.

The country will continue to allocate large financial and material resources for agriculture and to proceed with a systematic transfer of this sector to an industrial basis. During the 11th Five-Year Plan about 200 billion rubles of capital investments are to be allocated for the entire set of operations for the development of agriculture as compared to 171 billion rubles in 1976-1980. Thus, the high assignments for the growth of agricultural production rest on a firm material basis. At the same time, the congress noted that the center of gravity now shifts to the return on capital investments, growth of productivity of agriculture and intensification and improvement of all its relations with all the sectors of the agroindustrial complex. The distinctive feature of the agrarian policy in the 1980's lies in this.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress place higher, new demands on party, Soviet and economic workers and on all the workers of the agroindustrial complex. The task now is to invest the allocated funds in the best way and to utilize them skillfully and with the greatest effect.

Meanwhile, there are many shortcomings here. At times funds for capital construction are allocated for one sphere or another without the proper economic substantiation and without a comparison of the expenditures with the end results. There are oblasts, krais and republics, where capital investments are not utilized for the solution of some specific object programs connected with an increase in the production of grain, fodder, plant protein, meat and milk, but are distributed throughout regions and farms evenly, according to the principle "not to offend anyone." Essentially, this means dissipation of material resources and their inefficient utilization. In a number of places insufficient capital investments are allocated for an increase in the fertility of soil and fodder land, for the development of seed farming and for the strengthening of the chemicalization base, technical servicing and repair of equipment and procurement and storage of fodder. In this case capital investments do not give the return that we have the right to expect. Obviously, practical conclusions should be drawn from this. This is especially important now, when the five-year plan is being developed and problems of allocation of capital investments are being solved.

Shortly after the congress the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a number of decrees. In particular, the recently adopted decree "On the Further Development and Increase in the Efficiency of Agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR in 1981-1985" is directed toward a more efficient utilization of capital investments. It aims at completing the work begun there during preceding years and at obtaining a higher return on the invested funds. For all party committees, Soviet bodies and economic personnel in this vast region in the country ensuring an efficient utilization of the allocated capital investments and material resources is a major statewide task. All party committees should take this into consideration in their organizational and political work.

The practical realization of the measures envisaged in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Further Development of Agriculture in the Central Chernozem Region of the RSFSR" is of great importance for an increase in the country's food resources. A very important task was set, that is, to ensure an accelerated development of agriculture in this region on the basis of a more efficient utilization of the favorable natural and economic conditions existing there.

The party set the task of considering all the basic directions in the intensification of agricultural production developed during the 11th Five-Year Plan from the point of view of efficiency.

The further mechanization and electrification of agricultural production is one of such main directions. A big forward step in the strengthening of the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhoses was taken during the years following the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The fixed productive capital of agriculture now totals about 240 billion rubles. Four-fifths of it were put into operation in the last 15 years. Great advances were made in the area of increase in the power-worker ratio. During that period it increased almost 3.2-fold and is now 24 hp per worker. This line will also be continued during the

current five-year plan. Plans are made to increase the energy saturation of agriculture per 100 hectares of sown area to 390 hp and per worker, to 38-40 hp (that is, to increase it 1.5-fold as compared to 1980).

Working machines are needed to cultivate land, to seed and fertilize arable areas and to gather the harvest. They form the main link in the system of machines and by means of them the worker affects the subject of labor and creates a new product and new means of productive and personal consumption. As applied to agriculture this means that the tractor as one of the main types of power equipment in farming and animal husbandry should be provided with a wide set of trailed and mounted machines. According to calculations, on the average, on the basis of the optimum ratio there should be machines for plant growing worth 260 rubles, including machines for animal husbandry worth 308 rubles, per 100 rubles of the value of tractors. Unfortunately, such a ratio is not maintained now. The still existing disproportion between the power capacities of tractors and the limited list of working machines does not make it possible to use modern "steel horses" in a highly productive manner.

Our party keeps the development of the industrial complex directed toward the technical retooling of agriculture under unabated control. This process will occur at high rates during the new five-year plan. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses will receive new energy saturated equipment, as well as a set of working machines contributing to an advance of labor productivity, an improvement in the quality of agricultural work and a wide use of industrial methods in farming and animal husbandry.

A transition from the development and introduction of individual machines to sets of machines and flow lines is envisaged in 1981-1990. This will make it possible to mechanize basic, as well as auxiliary, production processes, especially transport and loading-unloading operations, and to reduce the expenditures of manual labor. For example, at present machine building produces approximately 1,700 types of equipment for agriculture, but in the future, according to the adopted system of machines, more than 3,000 are to be produced.

It can be stated that Soviet agricultural machine building is entering a new stage in its development, which marks a transition to the output of equipment literally revolutionizing agricultural production. The tasks of establishment of the material and technical base of communism and the demands of the scientific and technical revolution bring about a transition, wherever this is possible, to continuous technological processes and to automatic operating conditions. Many systems of machines are now fitted with special equipment for controlling the course of operation and the observance of production conditions.

A new generation of highly productive harvesting combines for various crops, of machines for antierosion soil cultivation and of machines for precision sowing and for the application of mineral and organic fertilizers is created. As a rule, they need lower expenditures on technical servicing and consume less fuel and electric power. The fact that they more fully reflect the zonal characteristics of various regions in the country, in particular in the nonchernozem zone, regions subjected to wind and water erosion, mountain regions and dry and irrigated farming regions also contributes to the solution of this problem. In plant growing the introduction of new equipment in its full volume should reduce the expenditures of labor on soil cultivation and sowing by an average of 30 percent and limit the period of harvesting work to 10 or 12 days.

In order to ensure the output and delivery of the indicated agricultural machines to kolkhozes and sovkhoses, a large number of enterprises will have to be built and reconstructed during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The capital investments allocated to the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building for these purposes were more than doubled as compared to the preceding five-year plan. The enterprises and facilities for tractor and agricultural machine building and for machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production being built and reconstructed are considered construction projects of special state importance. Ministries and departments were instructed to allocate the necessary resources for these construction projects on a priority basis and to widely utilize the most advanced building structures and design solutions, as well as the experience in the construction of Atomash and of the Volga and Kama motor vehicle plants.

The solution of the food problem and the entire future of agriculture are inseparable from its chemicalization, which under the conditions of the modern scientific and technical revolution has become one of the most powerful factors in the intensive development of both farming and animal husbandry. The development of certain sectors of the chemical industry as a component of the country's agroindustrial complex acquires ever greater importance. It should be stated that these sectors increase output year after year and are now capable of solving major problems.

In 1985 chemical industry enterprises should deliver no less than 115 million tons of mineral fertilizers to kolkhozes and sovkhoses as compared to 82 million tons in 1980. The line of a preferential development of the production of phosphoric fertilizers, improvement in the quality of mineral fertilizers and increase in the proportion of concentrated and complex fertilizers, which will reach 90 percent of the total volume of production by 1985, will be continued during the 11th Five-Year Plan. In practice, all fertilizers will be produced in granulated, large-grain and noncaking form. Measures for an increase in the output of chemical plant protection agents are to be implemented. Their delivery will be increased considerably and in 1985 will be brought up to 650,000 to 680,000 tons. Of course, all this requires a further increase in the capacities for the output of agents for the chemicalization of agriculture, for which large capital investments are allocated during the new 5-year period.

With the present scale of chemicalization the problem of the most efficient utilization of this powerful intensification lever becomes more and more acute. It is very important to utilize in a full volume the mineral plant food developed by chemical workers. Meanwhile, we fail to obtain a large amount of output because of losses and spoilage of fertilizers during their storage and transportation. Hence it becomes clear how important it is to persistently work on every sovkhos and kolkhoz so that the application of fertilizers may be competent and scientifically substantiated. The chemicalization of farming demands from workers vast knowledge of the biochemical and other processes occurring in the atmosphere, soil and plants. This knowledge must be imparted to all: agronomists, machine operators, sovkhos workers and kolkhoz members.

As is well known, an agrochemical service was established in the country and is in the process of being strengthened. Party, Soviet and economic bodies must see to it that, in fact, it is responsible for a competent and efficient application of fertilizers and other chemical agents.

A correct utilization of land resources holds a very important place among the tasks of increase in the efficiency of agriculture. This is especially important, because for many years the area of arable land in our country has hardly increased, but the population continues to grow. Agronomical conferences were held in republics, krais, oblasts and rural rayons at the beginning of the current year. In accordance with the recommendations of the All-Union Agronomical Conference held at the end of last year following the decision of the CPSU Central Committee they discussed urgent problems connected with an efficient utilization of land. A set of measures for an increase in soil fertility, control of water and wind erosion, introduction of highly productive varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops and use of scientifically substantiated farming systems in every zone, so that good and stable harvests may be obtained everywhere under any weather conditions, was developed.

The solution of these problems requires persistent work on the part of specialists, scientists and managers of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and agricultural bodies directed toward fully placing the entire vast arsenal of agrotechnical and organizational measures at the service of harvests. Party committee workers should pay much attention to the labor of agricultural specialists and scientific workers, actively support their useful initiatives, more profoundly study everything that advanced experience and science give and generalize and more actively introduce the best models of agricultural management. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev once again stressed this in the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress.

When we speak about the need to increase the efficiency of land utilization, it is quite clear that these problems should be raised in an especially acute manner with regard to reclaimed land. After all, this land is a vast zone of guaranteed harvests of grain, fodder and vegetable crops. Reclamation has become the most important and efficient means of increasing the productivity and stability of farming. The total stock of reclaimed land in the USSR has reached almost 35 million hectares. More than 40,000 kolkhozes and sovkhoses have irrigated or drained land.

Reclaimed land now gives a considerable amount of output. However, this by no means corresponds to the large financial and material resources allocated for reclamation purposes. The yield of grain and other crops on irrigated land is growing, but it is still lower than the capabilities of irrigated farming. Such a situation is largely due to the fact that the increase in reclaimed land in a number of oblasts, krais and republics in the last few years has been more rapid than its economic development. In particular, as a recent check has shown, this occurs in Rostovskaya, Krymskaya and Brestskaya oblasts.

In many cases reclaimed land is occupied with nonintensive types of plants. It remains a fact that one of the most effective irrigated crops--corn for grain--in some regions, essentially, has remained beyond the boundaries of irrigated farming. Real possibilities for a marked increase in the production of corn grain on irrigated land exist in the Ukraine, the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, Kazakhstan, North Caucasus and the Lower Volga Area. It is very necessary to increase the role of reclaimed land in fodder production.

A rational utilization of irrigated and drained land requires a high level of equipment of farms with productive capital, that is, machinery, fertilizers and other material resources. Unfortunately, the resources allocated for this at times do not reach the reclaimed field. As a result, it is underutilized and fails to produce a significant amount of output. This must be rectified persistently. After all, it is difficult to think of something more unreasonable and wasteful than to build an expensive engineering irrigation system and not to provide it with everything that is necessary to obtain the highest harvest.

The party set the task of making a fundamental turn in the utilization of reclaimed land and of significantly increasing the effectiveness of the investments allocated for it.

The 11th Five-Year Plan envisages putting to use about 3.6 million hectares of irrigated and 3.8 million hectares of drained land. Furthermore, it was decided to water 26 to 28 million hectares of pastures in desert, semidesert and mountain regions. A total of 40 billion rubles of state capital investments (19 percent more than during the previous 5-year period) are allocated for the realization of the set of these operations during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Plans are made to carry out the work on the reconstruction of existing reclamation complexes, improvement in their water supply and elimination of salinity and increased acidity of soil at outstripping rates. To ensure the most efficient utilization of irrigation and drainage systems, it is necessary to establish a special service for the use of reclaimed land everywhere.

Measures for an intensification of farming are of great importance for the development of all agriculture. An increase in the gross output and yield of all crops is the most important task of the present period. Grain production was and remains the central link in plant growing. Well-organized grain farming stabilizes the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and creates favorable possibilities for an increase in the output of livestock products and in the efficiency of agricultural production as a whole. Ultimately, it determines the level and degree of satisfaction of the growing needs of the country's population for food products.

In the last 10 years the average annual gross output of grain increased by 44 million tons, or by 30 percent, as compared with the preceding decade. An average of 785 kg of grain were annually grown per capita during the 10th Five-Year Plan. According to existing estimates, to fully meet our needs, it is necessary to annually grow 1 ton of grain per inhabitant. The current five-year plan is an important stage in the solution of this task. Plans have been made to obtain 245 million tons of grain crops in 1985. For this it is necessary to sharply reduce the dependence of the gross output of grain on the whims of nature and to attain relatively stable harvests. Up to now the annual fluctuations were considerable, which created certain difficulties in the development of animal husbandry and continues to do so and has a negative effect on the provision of the population with the most valuable food products.

In the last few years the areas of grain crops have been stabilized at the level of 127 to 128 million hectares. To fulfill the established assignments for gross grain output during the 11th Five-Year Plan, the average annual yield of grain crops should be raised to almost 20 quintals per hectare throughout the country,

which implies an increase of 3 to 4 quintals as compared to the past five-year plan. In order to attain this, multifaceted and persistent work will be needed. It will be necessary to activate all the factors in an increase in the yield and to fully utilize the potentials and capabilities of every kolkhoz and sovkhos and every grain field. Grain production must always be in the center of attention of party, Soviet and economic bodies, specialists in and managers of agricultural production and all rural workers.

To ensure an increase in grain production and in the stability of grain farming, among other measures the continuation of work on an improvement in the structure of areas sown with grain field is of the greatest importance. The structure of the grain wedge should contribute to the solution of such an important problem as an increase in the gross output of hulled crops—buckwheat and millet. Unfortunately, this is not always properly understood in practice and not everyone takes into consideration how much hulled and rolled products are needed for an improvement in the supply of food for the population.

It is clear that we need grain not only for food purposes. The needs for barley, oats and other fodder grain increased sharply. Hundreds of mechanized industrial-type complexes for the production of beef, pork and milk were built in the country in the last few years. More than 500 powerful poultry farms were put into operation. Therefore, we now must solve the grain problem not only through a further increase in its output, but also as a result of a rational utilization of grain resources, primarily those used for fodder for livestock. A close interrelationship of these factors should be constantly taken into consideration in practical work.

More than one-half of the produced grain has been allocated for fodder purposes in the last few years. It must be stated openly that it is still used inefficiently. For example, the proportion of grain in the mixed feed produced at state enterprises comprises 65 to 70 percent and at kolkhoz and sovkhos enterprises it is even higher. At the same time, in many economically developed countries it does not exceed one-half.

Therefore, we face a task of great economic and social significance—to sharply change the attitude toward the methods of utilization of grain for fodder purposes and to strive for its maximum possible saving during the production of mixed feed as a result of the utilization of other components. There are possibilities for this. It is necessary to organize a more extensive production of plant and industrial protein. The maximum expansion of areas sown with pulse crops, primarily peas, lucerne, clover and lupin and increase in the production of rape and grass meal are the chief factors. Such a high-protein crop as soybeans should be more actively moved to fields. This applies primarily to the country's southern regions. An expansion in the production of protein additives at microbiological industry enterprises is an important source of these additives. It is necessary to better utilize the capabilities of the enterprises of the meat and dairy industry, as well as of the Administration of the Poultry Breeding Industry, for the production of meat-and-bone meal and other fodder of animal origin. There are considerable potentials for an increase in the production of nonprotein additives.

We must no longer tolerate the fact that some local bodies connect the increase in livestock output only with a continuous increase in the expenditure of grain for fodder purposes and do not manifest proper concern for the production of coarse and succulent fodder. Is this not indicated by the fact that during the 10th Five-Year Plan the expenditure of coarse and succulent fodder increased by 9 percent and of concentrated fodder, by 23 percent? This means that, if high-grade coarse and succulent fodder were available, millions of tons of grain could have been saved. Therefore, it is important to maximally expand the production of this fodder and to constantly see to it that its quality is improved. We have considerable potentials for this: Owing to violations in the technology of fodder procurement and the shortage of fodder storage facilities, up to 20 percent of the nutrients are annually lost in a number of places. As a result, the country fails to obtain a large amount of livestock output.

With due regard for the above-stated another approach to the problem of the fodder field is also needed. There are great potentials for an increase in fodder production as a result of an increase in the yield of fodder crops and an improvement in natural hayfields and pastures. Activating them, it is possible to free some areas for grain crops. Unfortunately, such possibilities as yet are not utilized efficiently. This is intolerable. Ultimately, a successful solution of the problem of fodder grain and fodder will make it possible to attain a significant shift in animal husbandry. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the festivities in Tbilisi, the present five-year plan should become the five-year plan of fodder to a significant extent. Therefore, it is a question of transforming fodder production into an independent sector and of a sharp turn in the organization of the entire matter of fodder production, which has now become one of the key problems in the development of the entire national economy in the country and the most important task of the party and the state.

Ultimately, the solution of the grain and fodder problem will make it possible to attain a significant shift in animal husbandry. The accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress calls animal husbandry the shock front of our work. These words express the urgent demand of the present stage dictating the need for the adoption of highly efficient and effective measures. This is what Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said about them at the congress: "It is necessary... to manifest the maximum persistence, the maximum initiative and flexibility and to utilize all the potentials and possibilities not only to fulfill, but to greatly overfulfill, the outlined plans."

In order to make animal husbandry a true shock front of the fight for an increase in the production of meat, milk and other farm products, it is important to expand everywhere the socialist competition and mass movement for the overfulfillment of state production and procurement plans on the basis of a rise in the productivity of livestock, increase in milk yields and weight gains and improvement in all the work of livestock breeders. Party organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Cherkasskaya Oblast show an example in this matter. In response to the party's appeal to make animal husbandry a shock front in rural areas they took up the initiative to attain an increase of 33 to 36 percent in the production of meat and of 23.5 percent in the production of milk at the end of the five-year plan. The valuable initiatives of advanced workers should be supported in every possible way and their experience should be disseminated by means of our organizational and propaganda activity.

In the increase in the productivity of farming and animal husbandry and in the further intensification of all agricultural sectors our party attaches great importance to science. Without the utilization of scientific achievements, without a profound generalization of practice and without an organic connection and integration of science with production today it is impossible to successfully advance in any national economic sector. "... A close integration of science with production," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "is a pressing demand of the modern era." At present the role of science especially increases in connection with the need for a more efficient utilization of all material and labor resources in rural areas, a systematic and balanced development of the sectors of the country's agro-industrial complex and an acceleration of the rates of increase in the production of farm and livestock products.

The strength of science lies in an inseparable connection with life and practice. Science is to make its weighty contribution to the solution of such major problems as ensuring a greater stability and dynamic nature of the development of agricultural production, activation of breeding and pedigree work, finding the most efficient forms and methods of integration of science with production and increase in the urgency and effectiveness of scientific research. Scientific institutions face a task of great importance--to master an overall approach to investigations, a system analysis of problems and modeling methods. Invading production and economic activity, science raises them to a higher qualitative level and makes it possible to more efficiently accomplish the tasks set by the party and to more rapidly attain the necessary end results.

Concern for the social development of rural areas is among the most urgent problems of the agrarian policy of the party. In connection with this the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out with new strength the need for further bringing the living conditions of the rural and urban population closer together. This is natural. An efficient utilization of the possibilities of agricultural production is most directly connected with the solution of social problems of rural areas.

A great deal was done in this respect. The material well-being of rural dwellers rose considerably and it continues to rise. Their standard of living increasingly approaches the standard of living of city dwellers. For example, in 1980 the real income of kolkhoz members in relation to the real income of workers and employees comprised 89 percent and in 1965 it was at the level of 75 percent. In the last 15 years the wages of kolkhoz members increased 2.3-fold. They will increase by 20 to 22 percent during the new 5-year period. With due regard for the proceeds from the private subsidiary sector the income of kolkhoz members will closely approach the income of workers and employees.

The housing and cultural-domestic conditions of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers are improving. Dwelling houses of a total area of more than 500 million square meters were built in rural areas after 1965. Almost every second family gave a housewarming. The network of domestic service and trade enterprises is growing.

Profound changes in working conditions take place in rural areas. A new step was taken along the path of transformation of agrarian labor into a variety of industrial labor and overcoming of the significant differences between urban and rural

industrial methods of management of farming and animal husbandry is growing continuously. This requires a high general standard and extensive professional knowledge. It is not accidental that in the last 10 years the proportion of kolkhoz members with complete and incomplete secondary and higher education increased from 39 to 60 percent and more.

Nevertheless, social and cultural-domestic living conditions in rural areas improve more slowly as compared with what is needed and with the possibilities existing for this. In many places the proportion of the capital investments allocated for nonproduction construction in rural areas is obviously insufficient. This is reflected in the rates of construction of housing, schools, children's institutions, cultural projects and domestic service enterprises.

The indicated shortcomings intensify the migration of the rural population, negatively affect the retention of personnel in agricultural production and do not promote the establishment of stable labor collectives. The significant outflow of people from rural areas to cities (primarily young people) leads to a shortage of personnel, especially skilled machine operators. As a result, manpower from adjacent cities must be enlisted in the performance of harvesting and some other agricultural operations.

With due regard for these phenomena and tendencies the 26th CPSU Congress determined the major tasks for the social development of rural areas for the immediate future. "Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990" envisage the construction of well-planned dwelling houses with farm structures, children's preschool institutions, clubs and other projects for cultural-domestic purposes at outstripping rates in rural areas. The capital investments for these purposes are increased by 39 percent. Plans are made to increase the provision of rural settlements with centralized heat and gas supply, water supply lines and sewer systems and to expand the scale of road construction.

"The problems of reorganization of rural areas," stresses Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, "must be solved energetically and thoroughly, searching for the resources necessary for this both on a statewide scale and in republics, krais and oblasts and on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz."

The economic strategy of the party for the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the 1980's and its social policy create new favorable possibilities for further advances in the solution of the urgent problems facing agriculture. The practical utilization of these possibilities will be determined largely by the level of administration and management. This factor is of great significance. As the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, the management of the national economy is the core of the entire activity of the party and the state.

The creation and development of the most refined forms of organizational and managerial relations are some of the most important ways of raising the level of management of agricultural production. Carrying out this work, it is very important to see the phenomenon as a whole, to take into consideration the totality of interconnected factors and on the basis of an objective analysis, leaning on science and economic calculation, to seek optimal solutions of arising problems.

In our country there are many farms, as well as rayons, oblasts and republics, where constant attention is paid to these problems, which gives a high economic and social effect. The party and the government highly value the fruitful labor of the Soviet people. On the basis of the results of the all-Union socialist competition 750 kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises, 159 rural rayons and autonomous okrugs and 42 oblasts, krays and republics were awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, of the USSR Council of Ministers, of the AUCCTU and of the Central Committee of the Komsomol for the attainment of high results and for a successful fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development for 1980 and for the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole. Hundreds of thousands of advanced production workers were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union and many of them were honored with the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

For example, in Azerbaijan on the basis of an acceleration of scientific and technical progress, concentration and specialization of production and improvement in the methods of management the average annual volume of gross agricultural output increased by 47 percent as compared to the Ninth Five-Year Plan. In Leningrad Oblast this indicator rose by 33 percent in the public sector of agriculture. This is the result of the rise in the level of party management of the economy and of the extensive utilization of intensive factors in the growth of agricultural production.

The fundamental position of our party is that kolkhozes and sovkhoses were and remain the basis for socialist agriculture. Therefore, party, Soviet, economic and scientific personnel must continue to persistently improve the management of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, reaching each of them, and pay the closest attention to the processes occurring in kolkhoz and sovkhos production, in its productive forces, in the organizational forms of economic management and in the nature of labor and social life in rural areas.

The private subsidiary plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees also require constant attention. Their contribution to the formation of the country's food stock is perceptible. This problem is now raised in the plan for the integration of the private subsidiary sector with public production, provision of closer cooperation between the public and the private sector on the basis of the key role of public production and long-term relations and rendering of all possible help to rural residents for a more efficient management of private subsidiary plots. The CPSU Central Committee proceeds from the fact that with such an approach the interests of the state and of kolkhoz and sovkhos production are successfully combined with the private interests of kolkhoz members, workers and employees. The subsidiary sector as a supplement to the public sector makes it possible to more fully utilize labor resources, fodder land and barns for livestock. Of course, the workers that actively participate in the public sector should be the first to receive help and every kind of support. All this presupposes the need for an operative and specific management of this area of work on the part of party committees, rural party organizations and soviets of people's deputies.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress stresses with special force the need for a further improvement in the economic conditions of work of agricultural enterprises as a mandatory and exceptionally important component of

directed toward an accelerated development of agriculture, further improvement in the planning of and incentives for production and strengthening of cost accounting principles in the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving the Planning of and Economic Incentives for the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products" was adopted recently. It envisages a unified plan for the purchases of products for the entire five-year plan with an annual breakdown and introduces a new system of incentives for farms attaining an increase in the sale of products to the state as compared with the average annual level of the past five-year plan. The connection of material incentives for agricultural workers with the end results of labor, especially with an improvement in qualitative indicators, is strengthened. The task is to realize the measures developed by the party in the affairs of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in the party, state and economic management of the activity of labor collectives in rural areas.

All this dictates the need to make the economic work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes more purposeful and efficient. On many of them at times everything is reduced to a review and recording of economic results. An analysis of the fulfillment of specific economic and social tasks and object programs is not made and efficient measures for the elimination of shortcomings during the most crucial period--the period of realization of plans--are not taken. Many offices and groups for economic analysis, economic councils and balance commissions do not operate efficiently. Life indicates that some party, Soviet and economic cadres do not have the proper taste for economic work. Some kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists, with the transition to guaranteed wages and centralized financing, essentially, forgot how to count money. When one talks with such workers, often one can hear vague, contradictory answers to the question of the recovery of expenditures. Hence the weakening of cost accounting.

The attention of party organizations and economic managers now should be concentrated on such decisive economic indicators as rates of labor productivity growth, yield of fields and productivity of farms, improvement in the quality of output, recovery of expenditures and efficiency of utilization of available resources, especially land, equipment, fertilizers and work time. These indicators, which reflect the new tasks in the sector's development, should form the basis for material and moral incentives for workers and for the management of the socialist competition. Proper attention should also be given to them in lectures and reports, in classes in the system of political and economic education and in all organizational and political work.

Party directives on the further development of specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration are of great theoretical and practical importance. This process has now encompassed all republics, krais and oblasts. It is important to carefully follow its development and to direct it into the necessary channel. It is necessary to constantly select the most advanced and worthwhile organizational forms of interfarm and intersectorial cooperation, improvement in economic relations among the participants in cooperation, development of democratic principles of management, strengthening of the role of labor collectives and realization of the requirements of the Kolkhoz Charter and of the Statutes on Interfarm Enterprises and Associations.

There are many urgent problems in the area of organization of the management of agricultural production. Let us take the following fact. At present almost 7,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes have adopted the shop structure of production management. This experience requires a detailed study and generalization and the development of specific recommendations for its introduction. The problem of the unregulated system of labor organization with the use of the job-contract plus bonus payment for the end results of work also deserves attention. Last year such an advanced system was used in 30,000 brigades and links.

The further improvement in the organizational forms of modern agricultural production and of the forms of its management is not a simple matter. It is important to systematically see to it that at any level of the sector's management all workers realize well the vast role of agriculture as a vitally important sphere of the economy and realize that the party course for an increase in the efficiency of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production requires a constant refinement in organizational, economic and political work and an improvement in all practical activity. At the present level of development of the economy and of the productive forces of society more than ever before a superficial approach to work, subjectivism and management by means of bureaucratic orders cannot be tolerated.

It is a question of developing a method of work organically combining discipline and performance with socialist enterprise and bold initiative, practical and business-like nature with a steadfast aspiration for communist goals and a critical approach to shortcomings with a firm conviction in the historical advantages of the path chosen by the party and the people. This means that under present conditions the significance of the personal responsibility of every manager to the party and the nation, to the people whom he is entrusted to guide, increases considerably.

Responsibility is a meaningful word. In particular, it presupposes a strict fulfillment of the assignments of the new five-year plan both in the area of production and the social development of rural areas. This criterion forms the basis for an evaluation of the business-like and political qualities of our personnel. For example, we must not tolerate cases in which some workers try to attribute the lag in production and nonfulfillment of plans to external circumstances. Often it can be observed how some workers manifest exceptional persistence and even inventiveness, achieving the maximum allocation of capital investments and material resources. Often, however, they lack these qualities when it is necessary to organize the proper utilization of available funds and to obtain a high return. Such a parasitical method of work does not mobilize people for shock labor, diminishes interest in competition and does not help the political education of personnel.

Rural rayon party committees and primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes play an important role in the solution of the production and social problems of rural areas. They work in the very midst of the masses and directly organize the implementation of party and government decisions. It is necessary to constantly see to it that the level of their activity rises and that organizational and political work is strengthened in low-level production collectives, on farms and in brigades, detachments and links, that is, where the fate of the plans and socialist obligations of 1981, the fate of a successful solution of the problems of the new five-year plan, is decided.

workers with a correct Marxist-Leninist understanding of the new tasks of the agrarian policy and of the great significance of agriculture and all other sectors of the agroindustrial complex in the establishment of a reliable food stock in the country and in the further rise in the standard of living of the Soviet people. As always, propagandists and ideological workers can do a great deal here. They carry the living word of the party to the masses, arm them with the knowledge of the laws of social development and party and state policy and mobilize people for new labor feats in the name of the flourishing of our homeland and the triumph of communism.

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CITIZENS COMPLAIN OF FEED, MACHINERY SHORTAGES FOR PRIVATE PLOTS

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 2

/Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences G. I. Shmelev: "Assistance for the Farmstead"

/Text Many letters, the authors of which are pondering over the economic and social role of private plots, are received by the editorial board.

We asked Doctor of Economic Sciences G. I. Shmelev to comment on some of the letters with questions that are most frequently encountered in our mail.

"In rural areas there are many who wish to raise domestic fowl and livestock, if at the same time kolkhozes and sovkhoses would completely supply the owners of private plots with fodders. But often it is necessary to obtain them by hook or by crook. Where is one to get fodder for domestic livestock?" (N. Sirenko, Bashkiria; V. Lobze, Kiev Oblast)

Indeed, the shortage of fodders is one of the main factors checking the development of private plots. According to the estimates of Estonian economists, the production of the fodders necessary for the maintenance on a plot of a cow with a calf, a hog, 10 sheep and 20 chickens requires, given the average yield of crops in the republic, approximately 0.75 hectare of plowland, 2.3 hectares of pastures and approximately 1.5 hectares of hay fields. The average area of the private plot for the kolkhoz homestead is 0.3 hectares, while on the private plots of the workers of sovkhoses it is even less. Mainly vegetables, potatoes and fruit for the family are raised on it. Hence, kolkhozes and sovkhoses should worry about supplying the private plots with fodders.

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Additional Measures to Increase the Output of Agricultural Products on the Private Plots of Citizens," a number of measures aimed at increasing the supply of fodders for privately owned livestock and poultry are called for. Plots for haying and for grazing should be granted to citizens, who voluntarily take part in social production, to retirees and the owners of private plots as far as possible for a long period at the expense of farming lands of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the lands of the state reserve or the state timber fund and nonagricultural enterprises and organizations.

...any longer or not. All our pasture lands have been flooded in connection with the construction of a water distribution system [vodorazbor]. When will the managers of the farm assist the development of farmsteads in deed and not in words?" (V. Tekut'yeva, Voronezhskaya Oblast)

Many instances of an indifferent attitude toward private plots, unfortunately, are still being encountered. At some kolkhozes and sovkhoses, for example, hay fields are allocated only after the grass has spoiled from standing. Although it is possible to act as they do at the Mikheykovskiy Sovkhoz of Smolenskaya Oblast, where all the hay fields, on which it is impossible to procure fodders by machines, are attached to the families of the workers of the farm. From their plots they procure fodders both for their own livestock and for the livestock of the sovkhos.

The managers of those farms at which they allocate hay fields to the population after they harvest the grass from the kolkhoz or sovkhos meadow, are acting improperly. If they had offered them in due time, the residents would have had time to harvest two mowings, and, moreover, more nourishing hay would have been obtained.

"When providing fodders and hay fields frequently retirees, that is, people who have a lot of free time and precisely whom it is suggested should keep the private plot, remain without fodders and the opportunity to keep livestock, especially cows, because at many kolkhozes and sovkhoses fodders and hay fields are allocated in proportion to the wage, while retirees are not employed in social production. This also pertains to other residents of the village--teachers, physicians, salespeople. What are they to do?" (N. Kadyrov, Izhevsk)

This problem is very important from the social and economic point of view. For there are about 49 million retirees in our country. Positive experience in the keeping of the private plots of retirees has been gained at some kolkhozes of Moldavia, where grain and other products in kind are issued per ruble of the pension. Teachers, physicians and workers of trade, who keep livestock, should also not be forgotten.

Now the sale to the population of young animals is increasing, the system of agreements on the raising and purchase of chickens, hogs and calves is being expanded. The farms can cancel half of the credit granted to workers, employees and retirees for the purchase of cows and heifers. It is permitted to give families young animals free of charge at the expense of the farms. If such support is not given, the desire of the population to keep a private plot might be dashed.

"As is known, the kolkhoz and sovkhos equipment first of all tills the public fields. The residents of the village are divided into so-called horse-havers--those who work at the kolkhoz on a machine or tractor and after the workday can also till their own garden, and the horseless--these are the livestock breeders, teachers and so on. With what are they to till their plot?" (Z. Kabaylo, Latvia)

The complaints about the lack of means of small-scale mechanization are justified. The discussion about the organization of their series production has been under way for a long time, but the situation so far has not changed. The dates of the mass deliveries of small equipment to the trade network are constantly being put off. It is unwise to use powerful equipment in private gardens.

quickest possible solution. For this a limited number of specialized enterprises should engage in its production. At present many tools of labor for the peasant farmstead are being produced (or it is proposed to produce them) at hundreds of enterprises of tens of ministries and departments as a surplus, rather a secondary, product. There is little sense to this.

It must not be forgotten that the ordinary horse can also be good assistance to the peasant. On one it is easy to haul hay and potatoes from the plot and to till the land. It is time to abolish the procedure, which exists in a number of republics and is equivalent to a ban on keeping horses on private plots.

"The owner of a private plot is lost to social production. About what kind of labor productivity is it possible to speak, if he is constantly hurrying home to take care of the private plot?" (A. Brin', Odessa; S. Nikolayev, Rostov-na-Donu; A. Begimov, Nukus; M. Abrazhevich, Rostov-na-Donu; B. Yerevin, Tul'skaya Oblast; F. Zabashta, Kherson; K. Magafurov, Bashkiria)

The comparison of labor in the public and private sectors is incorrect. If at kolkhozes and sovkhozes they support the development of private plots and give concrete assistance to the village residents in keeping them, no differences emerge between the public and private sectors. And, on the contrary, indifference to the private plot and to its needs leads to the isolation, the alienation of the private plot.

The studies conducted in a number of regions of the country show that a good worker in the public sector, as a rule, is also a zealous master on his own farmstead.

The editorial board thanks all the readers who have responded to our statements.

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CSO: 1800/669

BULGARIAN EXPERIENCE: FOOD DISTRIBUTION SHOULD NOT BE OVERCENTRALIZED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by A. Il'in and A. Krushinskiy: "What Makes a Home Rich"]

[Text] Practically everyone you meet in Bulgaria will begin a conversation about the people's republic by mentioning its industrial achievements. This is easy to understand. The Bulgarians are rightly proud of the fact that their country today is becoming one of the industrially developed nations. And they are proud that their formerly agrarian country has parted forever from the somewhat pejorative nickname "truck garden of Europe."

Perhaps that is why discussion of the contemporary agrarian sector of the Bulgarian economy is usually considered secondary. In recent years, however, they have made interesting changes which unquestionably deserve careful study.

The Starting Point

An exhaustive picture of industrial development can perhaps only be given by statistics but practically everyone has opinions about agriculture, and they are firm, concerned opinions, based chiefly on whether the person's kitchen is well supplied or not, whether it has everything necessary. It does not matter whether the person lives in a large city or a small community, close to the capital, or far from it. It is a subjective opinion, of course, based on everyday measures. The spectrum of opinion is very broad. Nonetheless, the view expressed here, in every family and every home, is a realistic one, a graphic view of the final result of agriculture. This means that our starting point for measuring achievements must be here, the kitchen of the ordinary home, if we are to set guidelines for the work of the agrarian sector based on the final result.

This is the orientation, in general outline, that has now been adopted in Bulgaria. It can be seen most clearly in the "self-supply" system for basic

food products that has been in use for more than three years now. Before discussing this system, let us cite results. Last year, a very poor one for agriculture, consumption of meat and meat products rose in 23 districts compared to the previous year, and in some of them it rose significantly. Marked improvement occurred in the consumption of milk products, eggs, vegetables, and fruits. And although, we were told, there is no reason to beat the drums yet, it is obvious that the Bulgarian family is eating better and that the self-supply system played a part in this.

The Apex of the Pyramid

You were probably but on guard by the term "self-supply," which sounds something like the subsistence farming system that was long ago rejected. Well, it may be that the term is a little off the mark, but the point is not in the words. Self-supply is an entirely modern system. It can be said to have arisen from the high degree of concentration and specialization of agricultural production in Bulgaria.

Here we must make an excursion into history, although just one decade back. It was then, in 1970, that agrarian industrial complexes began to be established. Large farms with 15,000-20,000 hectares of tillable land and modern machinery became the backbone of the agrarian sector of the Bulgarian economy. They also developed another, so-called vertical form of organizing production which combines crop fields and livestock units with scientific institutes and processing enterprises.

"The reorganization," said Grigor Lilov, secretary of the commission on management of the self-supply system attached to the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, "produced substantial benefits. It promoted the introduction of industrial technology in agriculture, a significant increase in state commodity resources, and reliable supply of an important export group."

But shortcomings are often a further extension of strong points, and certain contradictions also appeared. For example, capital investment began to be put primarily into the large specialized complexes. But in Bulgaria meat, vegetables, and food can be produced almost everywhere. On the other hand, interruptions occurred in the supply of certain types of food to the local population when these products were not included in the products list of the agrarian industrial complexes located in the particular district. Rural areas were forced to demand these products, traditional for the Bulgarian diet, from centralized state commodity resources. Small populated points, the "peripheral" areas, found themselves in a specially difficult position; things did not always reach them. Another paradox developed when fruit production and commodity stocks of fruit increased, but consumption began going down. It went from 148 kilograms per capita in 1970 to 93 kilograms in 1977. And again, this was all because fruit for home consumption had to go to the capital, through the same centralized stocks. So a contradiction appeared between the large-scale approach and the wants and needs of the people.

it organized, what foundations does it stand on? The first foundation is scientifically substantiated consumption norms for meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit. This is a kind of top point on the scale, a plan guideline against which actual results are compared and the work of all those involved in solving the problem of organizing uninterrupted supply of basic food products to the population throughout the year is evaluated.

The second step taken by our Bulgarian friends was to shift the center of gravity of work to the district and communes or, as they are now called, the community systems. Indeed, why should every home be supplied through the capital? Why should the capital determine what products to produce and where, down to the finest point? No matter how they try, central authorities cannot provide for everything. But the main thing is that responsibility for what can and must be done in the local areas cannot be shifted to the upper levels of the administration. So it is local party committees, people's Soviets, and the managers of the agrarian industrial complexes that are responsible first of all for seeing that available market commodities support planned consumption norms.

The objective was put in a clear-cut fashion: a district that has fulfilled its duty to the state must also meet its own basic needs for agricultural output. How is this done? This is where it is necessary to mobilize all local forces and to show initiative and persistence. Now a calculation is made, taking consumption norms into account, of how much of each particular type of output must be available. Then the sources from which it can be received are identified: the agrarian industrial complexes, subsidiary farms, and private orchards and gardens. Then the main work begins: to see that each of these sources produces the greatest possible return. Everything necessary is done to this end. If necessary, subdivisions of an agrarian industrial complex are assigned to produce the scarce product. If a certain enterprise still does not have a subsidiary agricultural division, one is organized and given proper working conditions. Incentive is provided for people to produce output on their private plots and for organizations to allocate land, fertilizer, and tools.

The new approach demanded adjustments in practices used to form centralized commodity resources and local resources. The state storehouses now receive the output necessary to supply the large cities and tourist centers, to meet the needs of industry and export, and so on. There is no reason to remove the remaining locally produced output (the amount of it is determined by commissions of the self-supply system) from the district, so it goes directly to the inhabitants of the district without unnecessary transportation.

The state continues to have an interest in the total volume of production of a particular kind of output, and local agencies are still fully accountable for performance of planned deliveries. But now their efforts are also evaluated by the amount of fruit, vegetables, milk, and meat consumed per capita in the district or community systems. In other words, satisfaction of the needs of the population, based on scientific norms, become paramount. This indicator

form system of social information regularly collects and publishes figures on each district for purposes of comparison and social control.

It is easy to understand that simply changing the proportions between state deliveries and local consumption resources will not solve the problem of adequate food. The change discussed above was primarily for the purpose of identifying additional reserves and putting them into circulation. This did happen. Here is what Grigor Lilov says:

"When we were setting up the self-supply system for the entire country, a very detailed index of unused land was compiled under the direction of the district people's Soviets. Usually this land was not used because of the inconvenience of working it. The total area of such land turned out to be 200,000 hectares, a significant figure for Bulgaria, especially if you consider that we have just 1.5 hectares of arable land per capita. This is one of the lowest figures in the world. The agrarian industrial complexes were assigned to develop a significant part of this 'virgin land' and some 60,000 hectares were distributed between subsidiary farms and private plots. The agrarian industrial complexes gave over an additional 10,000 hectares of land to these farms, land which they could not use efficiently because of the small size of fields, the poverty of the soil, or other factors. These lands now received a kind of new life. In addition, 2,000 hectares of fertile irrigated land was distributed to city-dwellers on the principle of '100 square meters per family'."

All these things made it possible to bring an additional 100,000 working hands into agricultural production and to respond more flexibly to specific local needs, for the subsidiary farms and private gardens raise mainly those products that are scarce in the particular district.

Working Together

The impression may be formed that the self-supply system is distinctive chiefly by the intensified attention it gives to subsidiary farms and private plots. This facet is exactly what is often mentioned in the Bulgarian and foreign press. Indeed, there is some reason for this conclusion. Furthermore, in the first phase of work of the system this was the predominant direction. And we must admit that impressive results have been achieved. Whereas Bulgaria had 400 subsidiary enterprise farms in 1977, it now has 3,700. These farms are expected to supply meat, vegetables, and fruit to the workers and 30-40 percent of their diet today consists of products from their own "agricultural shops."

Here are a few figures that show the situation with private plots. They produce 28 percent of all agricultural output, which includes 30 percent of the meat, 25 percent of the milk, and 21 percent of the vegetables. Of course, this output is not used entirely for personal consumption, but also goes into state commodity resources.

But if we begin talking about the current phase of development of the self-supply system, it would be a mistake to limit it entirely to the subsidiary farms

directions between the private and public sectors became apparent. In principle, the agrarian industrial complexes were assigned from the very beginning to supervise the private operations and supply them with land, seed, and fertilizer. But the managers of the complexes had no economic interest in the development of the peasant system and often considered the need to look after them to be an unwanted burden. On the other hand, there were also instances of regression to private property emotions. The Bulgarian press featured cases of prosperous private livestock farms where things had come to the point of hired labor. In their "enthusiasm" with their own gardens, some rural workers became half-hearted in their work for the complex.

In January of this year a decree was adopted which puts everything in its place. From now on the output of the individual operations is a component part of the planned assignment of the agrarian industrial complex and, therefore, directly influences its final indicators. Now the managers of the complex have a direct interest in raising the efficiency of the private sector. The agrarian industrial complex also has tools to regulate this sector: it buys the output of the individual farms, and it controls the distribution of practically all resources — machinery, fertilizer, feed, and labor. Thus, the three components of the self-supply system and of the entire agrarian sector of the economy — the public sector (the agrarian industrial complexes and "vertical structure" enterprises), the subsidiary sector, and the private sector — are working together, "in harness." And the public sector is the fundamental one.

The comprehensive character of the system is also reflected in the composition of its main organization, the commission attached to the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. It has 15 members: the chairman of the national agrarian industrial union, the ministers of trade and services, the deputy chairmen of the planning committee and Bulgarian people's bank, the chief of the main administration for prices, the department heads of industry and agriculture of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The commission is headed by the deputy chairman of the republic government. The commissions in the districts are formed on the same principle.

The comprehensive approach together with constant, exacting analysis of both successes and failures in agricultural development are what, we feel, distinguish the creative endeavors of our Bulgarian friends.

Valuable know-how is sometimes discounted on the "irrefutable" pretext that we supposedly work on a different scale. Things that are good under conditions of a little country do not work applied to our vast areas. It is certainly true that nothing can be blindly copied. But there is also no question that the Bulgarian self-supply system and its basic principles deserve careful study. Many of them are not only applicable, but perhaps especially valuable in a country of great distances and great size. In other words, in our country.

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CSO: 1820/659

UZBEK MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS COMMENTS ON RADIO DAY

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 7 May 81 p 2

[Article by T. Tokhtayev, Uzbek SSR minister of communications, on occasion of Soviet Radio Day, "Without Paper, Without Distance...A Way to the Peoples' Heart"]

[Text] Today, communication workers of our republic, along with the entire Soviet people, mark one of their professional holidays: Radio Day. This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of strong labor upsurge begun in order to put into effect the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In the supreme forum of communists of our homeland, it was indicated that the chief task of the 11th Five-Year Plan consists of assuring the sure and steady development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the movement of the economic structure onto a path of intensive development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, and the further elevation of the well-being of the Soviet people on the basis of making economical use of all types of resources and of improving the quality of work.

On the basis of these demands, communication workers are directing all their strength and energy toward developing and perfecting communication media and toward increasing cultural services. One should especially stress that, through the broad development of socialist competition, collectives of communication enterprises carried out the 10th Five-Year Plan in accordance with all the basic indicators and made an appropriate contribution to the progress of our republic's economic structure. The introduction of the newest technical means, progressive experience and technology, and the struggle to increase production efficiency, were the factors that assured these successes. Great significance was placed on construction of communication facilities during the past five years. It is sufficient to say that during this period the capital sum of more than 170 million rubles was appropriated.

All branches of communications are developing. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, large modern communication facilities have been completed or are under construction in all oblast centers. In rayon centers, 20 communication centers are functioning, and 545 communication departments have been opened. The power of rural telephone exchanges will increase by two times and of urban telephone exchanges by 1.6 times. In Andizhan, Gulistan, Fergana and Urgench, inter-city automatic telephone exchanges have begun work. Special attention is being paid to the mechanization of communication departments. The newest work techniques have been introduced for the purpose of further improving the delivery of periodicals and newspapers to their subscribers.

Television and radio broadcasts are two of the most important public information media. Communication workers of our republic accomplished certain tasks for the sake of further expanding television and radio broadcasts during the past five year plan. Today, television shows are being carried on four programs in Uzbekistan. Approximately 75 percent of the population have the opportunity to watch shows in color.

Under the 11th Five-Year Plan, all branches of communication services will expand, and the quality and efficiency of work will further increase. The demands of urban and rural populations for mail, telephone and telegraph communications will be more completely satisfied. In this five year plan, the number of telephones in cities will increase by 1.6 times. Because of this, more than 100 automatic telephone exchanges [stantsiya] must be built and at least 400,000 terminals [stantsiya] must be put into operation. The expansion of such telephone exchanges in villages is also being planned.

The necessary measures have been taken to insure the expansion of the color television viewing audience and the quality of reception. Putting into operation the 350 meter high television tower which is being erected in the capital of our republic is slated for 1982. After this, it will easily be possible to watch shows in color on all four programs from anywhere in our republic. In the new five year plan, the tasks of increasing the power of radio broadcasting stations will also be satisfactorily resolved. In its turn, this will make it possible to hear very well the programs of Uzbekistan radio throughout the territory of our republic and in areas bordering on it.

A good deal of work has been done on bringing radio to our cities and villages. This work will also continue on a broad plane in the new five year plan. The installation of more than 345,000 radio points is being projected. In this, special concern is being given initially to widely introducing multi-program radio broadcasts, and to carrying out automation and distance-control measures. Radio broadcast branches will fully meet the needs of local listeners.

The work to be done for the sake of developing the branch of communication enterprises is necessary to assure the expansion of communication services to the population. Starting up telephone communications in all communication departments and installing telegraph apparatuses in necessary localities will be accomplished.

Communication workers of our republic must accomplish a great deal of work in accordance with the demands which the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th CPU Congress has placed on them. Only by means of the broad introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress in this sector will it be possible to carry out with honor these tasks. The many thousands of communication workers in our republic will henceforth expend all their strength and energy to put the resolutions of the 26th party congress into operation, to perfect the communications media, and to raise to an even higher level communication services.

9439

CSO: 1810/97

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN MVD MINISTER ON NEW MEASURES TO COMBAT HOOLIGANISM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by N. Bradulov, Moldavian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs:
"The General Concern"]

[Text] The historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress opened up broad prospects for further growth of the economy and culture of our country and called up from the workers in the city and the countryside a new flood of effort, creative initiative and political activity.

The USSR Constitution guarantees citizens the kind of rights that have been and remain unheard-of in states with other kinds of social structure. At the same time, Soviet people are profoundly aware of their own obligations to society. This has become the norm for their behavior, a way of life.

In our republic much has been done to improve educational work among the population and to strengthen law and order.

Not everything has been done, however, and so cases of individual citizens ignoring the rules of socialist communal living, behaving incorrectly in the domestic situation and committing outrages against human dignity have not been entirely eliminated.

The most widespread evil--hooliganism--frequently serves as the cause of other, sometimes more serious crimes. Workers rightly demand that these alien manifestations be decisively rooted out and the hooligans and brawlers made strictly accountable.

Taking into account the numerous wishes and proposals voiced by the public organizations, on 5 June 1981 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium issued the ukase "On Changes and Additions to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukase 'On Strengthening Responsibility for Hooliganism'" in which provision is made for an entire system of measures aimed at activating the struggle against these antisocial phenomena.

In the new legislation, obscene language in public places, insulting behavior toward citizens and similar actions qualify as petty hooliganism and are punishable by a fine of R10 to R50 or one to two months of corrective labor with retention of 20 percent of wages. In the event that these measures are inadequate the hooligan can be placed under administrative arrest for a period of up to 15 days.

Serious criminal responsibility has been established for malicious hooliganism, that is, for actions that are distinguished in terms of their content by exceptional cynicism or special insolence, or associated with resisting the representative of the authorities or the representative of the public doing his duty in defending public order, or other citizens intervening to halt acts of hooliganism, or equally acts committed by a person with a previous conviction for hooliganism. Moreover, if the acts are committed with the use or attempted use of firearms or knives, brass knuckles or other cold steel, or equally with other objects specially contrived to inflict bodily harm, the guilty are punishable by imprisonment for terms of three to seven years.

It should be noted that the law provides for criminal responsibility also for unlawful possession, storage, fabrication or selling of firearms and cold steel.

In accordance with the ukase, with the aim of further raising the activity of the public in maintaining public order, legal guarantees are being introduced that insure that the interests of citizens who show initiative in the struggle against those who violate the law are protected.

It has been established in particular that the actions of citizens aimed at stopping criminal infringements and restraining criminals are correct under the law and do not give rise to criminal or other responsibility even if through these actions harm must be inflicted on the criminal.

It is important that each member of our society makes full use of the rights afforded under the law and shows high civic courage in preventing hooliganism.

A large role in the struggle against hooliganism belongs to the peoples volunteer militia [druzhiniki] who have sufficient experience in maintaining public order in cooperation with the militia.

The volunteer peoples militia at the Kishinev Signal and Schetmash plants, the Kagul'skaya testing station for irrigated land, the Malayesht sovkhos in Orgeyevskiy rayon and many others are working actively.

However, it is not everywhere that their possibilities are used in full measure. There are peoples volunteer militia at almost every enterprise and at every kolkhoz and sovkhos, but on the streets and in other public places the people with the red armbands are sometimes rarely seen. It happens that when they are on patrol they avoid the fringes of the parks and squares and poorly lit places.

The new legislation provides that in addition to being subject to administrative or criminal responsibility, persons committing acts of hooliganism can be fully or partially deprived of production bonuses and also privilege trips to vacation homes or sanatoriums; they can be moved from their position on the housing list.

And how do some of the leaders act? While saying that they condemn hooliganism and other infringements of the law they sometimes not only do not take timely steps to influence the guilty but display an indulgent attitude toward their actions and even defend the violators.

Thus, of the 18 workers at the Santekhzagotovok plant in Kishinev who last year were punished administratively for hooliganism and drunkenness, 11 still received bonuses and four of them received their end-of-year bonus of one month's wages.

I think there is hardly any need to explain how harmful such lack of principle is in the business of educating people and enhancing their labor and social discipline and their civic responsibilities. Unfortunately, the example cited is not an isolated incident.

An active and aggressive struggle against drunkenness is the basis for successfully insuring model public order.

More than 80 percent of acts of hooliganism are committed by persons in an intoxicated condition. It is difficult to count the harm that this evil brings. Grief for children, moral and physical degradation, the break-up of the family, losses of working time, violations not only of the laws of society but also of the fundamental rules of decency--such are the results of drunkenness. This is why the ukase provides that a state of intoxication is an aggravating circumstance when a person commits a crime. A single appearance on the streets or in other public places in an intoxicated condition, which is an insult to human dignity and public morality, is punishable by a fine of R3 to R10.

The chief of the internal affairs organ or peoples court who imposes administrative penalties for petty hooliganism or being drunk in a public place should in all cases report the fact to the administration or public organization at the violator's place of work, study or residence; and those receiving this information are obligated within a 10-day period to report on the steps taken and the penalty imposed.

The labor collectives are participating increasingly more actively in reinforcing discipline and law and order. It is, of course, precisely at places of work that relationships of friendship, comradeship and mutual help are formed and an atmosphere of strict exactingness and implacability toward violations of labor and social discipline created.

This work is being organized in a meaningful way at the Kishinev furniture factory imeni M.V. Frunze, the Bender silk combine, the Rybnitskiy cement and slate combine imeni Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya, the Trandafir sovkhov-tekhnikum in Ryshkanskiy rayon and the kolkhoz imeni Frunze in Orgeyevskiy rayon and the Biruintsa kolkhoz in Lazovski rayon.

Each of these collectives has what we might call its own "style" in preventing violations of the law. But they all have one thing in common--skillfully organized individual work with people and attention to their needs and enquiries.

The busy season in harvesting has now started. As in former years, workers and employees from enterprises and establishments, along with students, are giving a great deal of help to the toilers of the fields. It is very important that kolkhoz and sovkhov leaders concern themselves with the volunteer helpers and create good conditions for them.

Special attention should be given to insuring model public order at places where the detachments of students and the teams of schoolchildren are billeted. It is essential to conduct preventive work consistently with the young men and women and instill in them impatience toward idleness and a sense of personal responsibility for their own behavior.

Parents, or those acting in loco parentis, should know that they carry the full responsibility for the education and behavior of children. Under existing legislation, the parents of children aged 14 to 16 who commit petty acts of hooliganism, or those acting in loco parentis, can be fined from R10 to R30. The parents of persons aged 16 to 18 years having no independent income who commit acts of petty hooliganism, or persons acting in loco parentis, will be responsible for the fines imposed.

Full use should be made of the facilities of cultural-educational establishments, agitation with visual aids, the technical means of mass information and propaganda and other facilities for preventing deviations from socialist norms of morality and stopping dissoluteness and violations of law and order.

Along with other law-enforcement organs and public organizations, the personnel of the internal affairs organs should make a more substantial contribution to waging a decisive struggle against hooliganism.

Only by combining the efforts of all state organs and public formations is it possible to create a public order that is intolerant of hooligans and other violators.

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REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY GROWTH, STRUCTURE OUTLINED

Kiev KOMMUNIST UKRAINY in Russian No 7, Jul 81 pp 81-88

[V.P. Bakumenko article: "Constant Concern for the Ideological-Organizational Reinforcement of the Party Ranks"]

[Excerpts] The growth of the party ranks, the readers' reports emphasize, is a convincing indicator of the strength of the party's ties to the masses and testifies to the indestructible sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet people based on the community of fundamental interests of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia characteristic of the developed socialist society. The social-class prerequisites conducive to a further qualitative improvement in the party ranks are being realized consistently. In the period between the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses 425,000 persons were admitted to the party in our republic, and among the new replenishment are 245,000 workers (57.8 percent), kolkhoz members constitute 14.7 percent and national economy specialists constitute almost one-fourth. By the start of 1981 the Ukrainian Communist Party had 2,933,564 communists or almost 308,000 more than on the eve of the previous congress. One out of every 10 working persons is a party member or candidate.

The following facts convincingly testify to the profound qualitative changes in the party ranks: the worker nucleus has strengthened in the republic party organization; the number of kolkhoz members, representatives of the technical, scientific and artistic intelligentsia and education and health service workers who are communists has increased; Komsomol members account for more than 70 percent of the new intake; now almost one-fourth of communists in the republic are women; and the educational level of the party members and candidates has risen. It is indicative that more than three-fourths of the communists employed in the national economy work in the material production sphere.

The quality of the selection is determined by the general level of the work of the party organization and largely depends on how strong its ties to the union, Komsomol and other mass organizations are. "The principal source of our new intake," P.I. Artyukh, secretary of the party committee of the Novomoskovsk Pipe Plant imeni 50-letiya Sovetskoy Ukrainy, observed, "are the activists, who, together with the communists, work in the executive bodies of the union and Komsomol organizations, people's control groups, 'Komsomol Searchlight' detachments and the volunteer public order squads and on the comrades' courts and who have been elected soviet deputies. Live, daily contacts and the joint solution of many questions enables the communists

to get to know their labor and social work comrades better and influence them by personal example. Many specific jobs connected with the organization of socialist competition, scientific-technical work and ideological education are entrusted to the nonparty people, which promotes their familiarization with the life of the party organization. This provides an opportunity, first, to study in greater depth the professional and political qualities of the future communist and, second, to accept as a candidate and, subsequently, member of the party a person who has already cultivated within himself certain organizer's capabilities and proven in practice (and not just in words) his devotion to communist ideals."

"Ceasing to be a party candidate in accordance with the requirements laid down in section 16 of the CPSU Rules or expulsion from CPSU ranks is a fairly rare phenomenon in our party organization," P.I. Artyukh goes on to write. "Nevertheless, we have to resort to such extreme measures in individual cases. A few years ago the secretary of the Komsomol organization was accepted as a CPSU candidate in the sheet-rolling shop. I say frankly that a mistake was made, and the reason for this was certain communists' inclination to reason thus: 'active, therefore, deserving'. The essence of the person and his inner spiritual and moral makeup were not brought to light. He was shortly after expelled from the candidates' ranks for improper behavior. A serious discussion was held in the party committee with the members of the party bureau and the communists who made the recommendation. The essential lessons were learned from what had happened."

An exacting approach to the acceptance of new party members is characteristic of the work of the vast majority of party organizations, which consistently implement Lenin's instruction that the candidate's qualification apprenticeship be subordinated to the main point--verification of whether the "candidates are really to any extent tested communists"--and the formulation and strict application of rules which would "really make the apprenticeship a most serious test and not an empty formality" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 45, p 18). The candidate's apprenticeship, the 26th CPSU Congress observed, has come to be employed better for verification of the entrants' political, professional and moral attributes. Not all pass such a strict test--in the 5 years 91,000 candidates were not accepted as CPSU members. This is a more or less normal elimination, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said.

Our republic's party organizations adopt a strict, exacting approach to the selection of a new reinforcement for the party. In the 5 years more than 17,000 CPSU candidates who failed to show their worth during the candidate's apprenticeship period were not accepted as party members. A number of effective forms of monitoring the candidate's apprenticeship period was approved, and definite experience of the young communists' ideological-moral education was accumulated.

As readers' letters testify, a well-balanced system of the allocation of permanent and temporary assignments has evolved in the majority of party organizations. They embrace a broad range of questions of the life and activity of the primary party organizations. They include participation in organizational-party and ideological-educational work, realization of the plans of the labor collectives' socioeconomic development, the accomplishment of specific tasks connected with the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and advanced practice and the development of technical work, participation in production efficiency studies and invention and work in the public organizations. However, it still often happens that assignments

are allocated among just a few communists--those who have already established themselves as acknowledged, capable organizers. The others (and these include many young party members) remain in the shadows, as it were. Such a simplified and at times formal approach impoverishes party work, reduces the educative role of the party assignment and narrows the possibility of the party organization influencing the life of the labor collective.

Party meetings--the highest body of the primary party organization--contribute enormously to an increase in the communists' vanguard role. "The work of the party organizations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "cannot be properly effective if party members attend a meeting merely to sit out the appointed hours and listen to speakers designated ahead of time. The party meeting, like a plenum of any party committee, is a place where all burning questions should be discussed seriously and in depth."

Some 6,243 young communist schools, in which 223,000 persons had been instructed by the start of 1981, have been set up and are operating under the auspices of the gorkoms and raykoms, on the basis of major party committees and in the primary party organizations. As the readers testify, meetings with party veterans, production frontrunners and innovators and delegates to party congresses are practiced extensively and excursions to museums and sites of revolutionary, combat and labor glory and hero-cities are organized regularly in many of them. Particular attention is paid to such forms of training as the students' preparation of papers, the performance of various practical assignments, scientific-practical conferences and classes at the progressive enterprises. All this work is aimed at the cultivation and assertion in the conduct of each communist of an active position in life and a profound awareness of his party duty. Thus at the Khar'kov Plant imeni V.A. Malyshev 450 of the 525 persons receiving instruction in the young communist schools are shock workers of communist labor, and many of them have been awarded orders and medals. In Vinnitsa's Leninskiy Rayon more than 80 percent of the students have been elected soviet deputies, to the executive bodies of union, Komsomol and other public organizations and to people's control groups. The interesting experience of the work of the young communist school is described in a letter from V.V. Baranskiy, secretary of the party committee of the Vinnitsa Plant imeni 60-letiya Oktyabrya, and I.I. Konoval'chuk, leader of the young communist school and deputy secretary of the party committee.

City, rayon or zonal young communist meetings have come to be held more frequently in the republic. The party committees pay much attention to the education of student-communists. The Zaporozh'ye Pedagogical Institute is persistently and consistently implementing Lenin's behest that communism be studied, that practical work be learned from the example of the senior workers and that the theory of communist building be simultaneously assimilated comprehensively and in depth. One of the oblast's first student communist labor construction detachments was formed here. Money earned in the period of the third semester is transferred to the construction of a residence school. The young communist school, which is led by A.L. Kransopol'skiy, member of the CPSU since 1928, has been operating in the Vinnitsa Pedagogical Institute for more than 20 years now. Over 300 young communists have been armed here with knowledge of party building, Lenin's ideological-organizational principles of party formation and the methods of organizing and political work in the masses. A school for student activists on problems of party building was set up a few years ago in the Voroshilovgrad Machine-Building Institute.

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JOURNAL FEATURES VASIL'YEV CRITIQUE OF BUREAUCRATIZED AGRICULTURE

Vasil'yev Article

Moscow NASH SOVREMENNİK in Russian No 4, Apr 81 pp 95-151

[Article by Ivan Vasil'yev: "In the Upper Reaches of the Lovat' and Velikaya"]

[Excerpts] Let us begin with the fact that all, absolutely all--both interfarm and state specialized organizations--of the farmer's partners are not economically dependent on the ultimate result of the entire complex' production activity. They can fulfill and even overfulfill their plans while harvests begin to decrease and less meat and milk are produced, and this has been the case in the last 3 or 4 years. This is the root of the problem. Although they were created for a good purpose--to help the peasant with his difficult and increasingly complex work on the land--they quite quickly revealed their desire to be independent of the land. Economic accounts that are based not on the harvest, but solely on indicators of intermediate operations, contribute to the development of centrifugal forces: The contractor strives to acquire contracts wherever the work is easiest and most convenient, sometimes clearly as an "outsider." The profusion of departments grows. Not one of the specialized departments feels responsible for the harvest. They all push, as they say, their own pedals. In the interests of the harvest, for which all of them are working, machines and human reserves must be concentrated in the fields at the height of the season, but contractors have their own plans; and just try to talk some office into making a massive effort to save the grain. There is not a single economic or administrative agency in the rayon that has the right to give orders to any contractor in the interests of the final product. Agriculture is a seasonal business, and it has always required the seasonal concentration of forces. What could be simpler than the common practice of the recent past: When the moving or harvesting season arrived, the kolkhoz board would take carpentry brigades away from their current projects, close down all ancillary shops and send all labor resources to the fields. Now that public services have turned into an independent branch, the kolkhoz no longer has these reserves. But the work still has to be done, and this is when the party raykom comes into the picture. This organ can give orders to anyone.

I have used the harvest season as an example, but there are numerous situations in which the concentration of forces or the coordinated channeling of forces in decisive directions are necessary. This would be in the interest of the rayon economic complex, but it constantly conflicts with the departmental interest. It was

precisely this that gave birth to the rayon headquarters as a specific form of administration in recent years. These headquarters are created for a particular campaign: sowing, mowing or reaping; but the campaigns follow one another without any interruptions and the headquarters become permanent directive organs. They probably cannot be called organs because they are not part of a rayispolkom or raykom and have no constitutional powers. Nevertheless, these are, quite frankly, the omnipotent bosses of the campaigns. They are backed up by the authority of the party committee, they are created by the raykom bureaus and they are headed by first secretaries.

How can this problem be solved: Capital investments are growing but the level of production is falling. Businesslike people are responsible for economic management but they are having no success, and we must ask them quite sternly: Where does the answer lie and how can we find it? Rayon administrators and economic personnel are quite aware of the difficulties in modern agriculture, they understand them and they assess them correctly. They have frank and principled discussions about them and make businesslike suggestions, but, as we have learned, they are not capable of solving all problems. Let us consider the problem of setting priorities in meliorative work. Is it more important to drain various territories or to stop the onslaught of the forests? Is the installation of covered drainpipes more important than soil improvement? This is, after all, a fundamental problem in economic management. Skilled workers insist that long-cultivated land must be regenerated without delay, but theorists argue that the major reconstruction of farmland is a more immediate objective. Life has answered this question with facts: In recent years 6,000 hectares in Loknyanskiy Rayon have been thoroughly reconstructed, i.e., drained by means of covered drainage systems, but 10,000 hectares of long-cultivated land have become useless during this period.

I repeat, the dispute is over priorities, over today's objective. Furthermore, both sides are guided by their wish to invest capital in areas in which it will produce a quicker return. Is there a single answer? No. The first solution is the best in some locations and the second is preferable in others. The "Krasnyy Pakhar'," mentioned previously, cannot expect to radically improve its farmland within less than 10 years. During this time it will be completely ruined, its land will be overgrown by trees and it will have nothing to feed its livestock. The absolute majority of farms need the immediate restoration of their long-cultivated land. Therefore, the practical people are right: This is the top priority in the Velikiye Luki zone. But superior reclamation offices are cutting down on soil improvement work in the zone. In other words, they will not admit that economic managers are right.

Another example is the farm-sponsored construction project. Our rural areas need so much residential, sociocultural and production construction that contracting organizations cannot fill even half of the orders. Farms have to carry out these projects themselves. In other words, they use the method of farm-sponsored construction. But planning agencies stubbornly refuse to recognize this "method" and do not allocate the necessary materials. Farm managers have to resort to tricks and ruses because they are, as they say, in a tight spot. The moral consequences of their actions are the least of their worries. But they do have a dual responsibility: They must expand production without debasing the human spirit.

The increasing complexity of production is heightening the frequency of clashes between farm managers and superior administrators. "Impervious" is a commonly used term. It takes too much effort for farm and rayon managers to convince a department of the vital accuracy of their proposals. For even the most staunch and stubborn individual, there comes a time when he folds his arms, grows apathetic and wonders: "Do I really need more than anyone else?" Then a situation arises in which the individual seems to be managing the work but is actually only participating in it. It does not bother him or disturb him. Or something worse could happen: He could start to exaggerate accomplishments and pretend that everything is going well. Unproductive cows are kept for the sake of higher herd figures, infertile hectares are sown "for the plan," equipment is installed by means of exaggerated depreciation figures, and so forth.

Quite frequently the individual gives up too easily and reconciles himself to a situation because he does not want to "spoil a relationship." To be agreeable, he stops adhering to principle. To be agreeable, he will put up with any "shortage," fit a contract into a plan and squeeze through financial loopholes. The "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" principle comes into effect. Gifts, treats and other indulgences have become customary. In other words, a lack of principle gives rise to an atmosphere of pragmatism instead of practicality. And this occurs because the constantly growing needs of practice, the contradictions between real life and various kinds of codes, are not caught in time; they are investigated and corrected after long delays, but practice does not wait: It finds alternatives. The economy affects the mentality, and vice-versa: The prevailing mentality affects the economy. Today we encounter common violations of socialist standards that were regarded 20 years ago as not merely contrary to party ethics, but even as crimes (those selfsame gifts, false depreciation figures, exaggerated requirements, embellished reports and so forth). The fact that we have grown accustomed to abnormal behavior is an alarming symptom. The manager has become too timid. Personal considerations are taking the foreground and the common cause is being sacrificed for the sake of immediate personal benefits.

Money has been a common feature of rural life for only 15 years. Fifteen! Only since the time the guaranteed monetary wage was instituted. This is such a short period of time that the children who would not remember the work-day unit of payment have not reached working age yet. But we are already hearing that rural areas have gone crazy over money. It is possible that they have gone crazy because people here never brought 300 rubles home at the end of the month, they were not accustomed to spending money and therefore quickly put it into a passbook, or even a sock, without determining their actual needs properly. Besides this, quite frankly, ways of spending money are not all that plentiful in rural areas.

Rural areas had no money at all when they regained their footing after the war and they had few rubles when they began their ascent after September 1953. Now they live on money. Now they are experiencing conflicts between the pocket and the soul, between monetary calculations and emotions. But these should not conflict. They should constitute a single generator of human ambition, because they represent matter and spirit.

Managers and party organizations seemed to react correctly to the new factor, money, by rewarding effort with rubles. At first this worked and created incentives. But increased emphasis on the ruble revealed the danger of this practice. When tractor

operators are careless in their treatment of the soil, we invent additional payments for quality as an incentive. An unwritten rule comes into being: Workers will earn the regular rate for poor work and the regular rate plus up to 25 percent more for good work. The same rule applies on animal husbandry farms: the regular rate for adulterated milk and a bonus for pure milk. Extra payments, bonuses and awards abound everywhere: in fertilization, hay-making, reaping and mowing operations. The kolkhoz treasury pays out tens of thousands of rubles in the form of all types of incentives each year. Conscientious labor loses its value. The worker strives for high pay, and because it is not connected with the final result and is not calculated for the entire job, but only for part of it, for a single operation, he does not strive to do his best and he loses his realization of the direct relationship between the part and the whole. Incentives for conduct or for a specific action, and not for production, have become fashionable. If a kolkhoz member's son remains on the farm, we pay; if a man returns to his tractor after demobilization, we pay; if a man moves from the city to the country, we pay. I saw some new arrivals on a kolkhoz one day. They had come as part of the organized recruitment program. Each family was immediately given a free home and a free cow, exempted from taxes, allowed to buy food at cost.... They were given thousands for condescending to move to the rural countryside. Within less than a year, they had spent their traveling allowance, abandoned their homes and gone elsewhere.

The scarcity of people forces us to tempt newcomers with rubles and reward them for their conduct. But, after all, it is obvious that rubles which reward something other than work have a demoralizing effect on those who never left the rural area, never abandoned the fields and farms. The native inhabitants feel left out and they also want a piece of the pie. The establishment of fair payment for work, and only for work, for the product, is the primary and principal way of counteracting the demoralizing effect of the ruble, a way of establishing the unity of "pocket and soul" that separates the grain from the chaff.

It was precisely this that L. I. Brezhnev was referring to at the 26th party congress when he said: "The chief criterion of distribution in the socialist society can only be labor, its quantity and quality. Unfortunately, this is not always the case. All sorts of excessive egalitarianism, cases in which people are paid their wages essentially just for showing up at work, and not for producing any real results, and the issuance of undeserved bonuses all have an extremely harmful effect on production indicators and on the public mind."

This is why party and soviet organizations must give constant, unremitting attention to the improvement of wages in rural areas.

Furthermore, money has made it necessary for ideological personnel to find more profound and subtle ways of reaching the mind and heart of the farmer. We could say that the search has been relatively successful in the last 15 years, but not successful enough to prevent the birth of the negative habits mentioned in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," such as "greed and corruption, attempts to get more from society without giving it anything in return, mismanagement and waste."

Therefore, money has arrived in the rural countryside. A great deal of money. And the time has already come to discuss not ways of earning it, but ways of spending it.

After all, this is what they call a matter of circulation. The kopeck must circulate, it must come and go; otherwise, there will be no motive to acquire it. And the kopeck is earned by labor. Consequently, a loss of interest in money is a loss of interest in labor.

I would like to express an idea that came to me when I talked to economic managers: We should organize something like a school for managers with initiative. In any case, they should be given opportunities for experimentation and use these opportunities to test and develop new farming and administrative practices. I will not shy away from saying that a managerial elite should be cultivated. After all, we proclaim at every crossroads that the success of work depends on the manager and that our organizational staff is still too weak. Well, here they are, people capable of doing the work and full of youth and energy; we must not allow them to be ignored, to fade away or to lose faith in their own strength!

In essence, agriculture is making the same mistake as industry. For a long time now, plant and firm directors have had much to say in the press about the problem of the "hundred-ruble engineers," authoritatively declaring that they do not need as many specialists as their staff registers indicate, and that it would be better to have less specialists with better qualifications. The same thing is happening now on kolkhozes and sovkhozes: Their staffs are swelling but the number of capable production organizers can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Undistinguished and mediocre people are thronging en masse to the farms, and similar throngs are moving from the farms to city bakeries, Soyuzpechat' book and newspaper stalls, offices, studios and factories.

In an article entitled "The Agronomist Is Leaving the Farm" (SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 12 August 1980), academics I. Cherkashenko and A. Zalevskiy cited the following data: Almost half of the 30,000 graduates of agricultural VUZ's and tekhnikums who are sent to work on farms in the Nonchernozem Zone do not stay there. To put it more simply, they do not want to work in their special field. "Numerous studies," the academics write, "indicate that the high rate of employee turnover and the low number of specialists remaining on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are mainly due to the unsatisfactory organization of their labor, the unscheduled work day and the unsatisfactory production, housing, cultural and consumer conditions."

I would like to ask these respected authors a question: If the "un" were to be left off this list at all farms in the Nonchernozem Zone, if everything were satisfactory, would it be necessary to revive the previous strength of this zone? There would be no need to do this, and this is the essence of the matter. But since it must be revived, this means that anyone who agrees to do this must be prepared for battle, as Director Ivanov put it. This will require, above all, radical improvement in the quality of the training and indoctrination of young specialists. This is now the crux of the problem: Who are these people with diplomas who arrive in the zone? Are they fighters or observers? Participants or witnesses? After all, this is not in any sense a minor matter: 15,000 specialists trained for nothing!

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Moscow NASH SOVREMENNİK in Russian No 4, Apr 81 pp 154-156

[Interview with Ivan Afanas'yevich Vasil'yev, holder of the State Prize of the RSFSR imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, by S. Valentinov: "And There Is No Need To Invent Anything..."; date and place not specified]

[Text] We returned from what had once been the front, where the outlines of trenches and machine-gun pits can still be seen. My son found a cartridge case in one of them. And not far away there was a larger hole, a former dug-out. Ivan Vasil'yev's country home has its own "dug-out." Over the entrance is a verse by Aleksey Surkov:

After all, we simply entered the dug-outs
Of the heroes of those years
And shared their bread
And drank from the same glass.

The presence of a skilled workman is apparent throughout the house--hand-crafted furniture and utensils decorated with carved patterns, and wood carvings here and there. And again we see cartridge cases, two of them, and they are extraordinarily long and massive, from a large-caliber machine gun. They are mounted on a wooden stand, and the stand is affixed to an ashtray made of a birch burl. A candlestick. An exclusively civilian article.

[Question] Ivan Afanas'yevich, the war which began when you were 17 affected your future and your work. As a writer, what did you acquire from the war?

[Answer] If I had to give a concise answer, I would say it equipped me with a memory. And the sense of an eternal debt, which can never be repaid, to those who now lie in communal graves because they served their motherland to the end. They did not live to see the day of victory, but they did everything possible to hasten it. How should we who are still alive, and our children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, live and work on this land, which was wounded and reduced to ashes by this military disaster, unprecedented in Russia's history, but now restored, reborn and flourishing? We are obligated to live correctly and well because soldiers died here for the sake of a free and happy life. After they shielded this land with their own bodies, can we remain calm when we see that some parts of our eternal source of bounty have been taken over by shrubbery or have become wasteland and are perishing without bearing or producing anything?

I believe that memory should not live on in words alone, even in the most heartfelt words, but also in actions, and completely concrete actions which leave a mark and are deliberate and resolute.

We older people, who fought, should probably do more to teach the young peasants this moral lesson, which we, I hope, have not forgotten in these years of peace.

[Question] Have the characteristics of a fighter and political instructor been useful in your work as a journalist?

[Answer] And how! After all, every criticizing remark in a newspaper is a battle, and all the victories and defeats are witnessed by the people you see every day. But why am I emphasizing criticism? Positive experience must also be described and defended. There will always be the cautious, the doubters and the vehement skeptics.

[Question] You said "witnessed" and it is true that you usually write about people you have known well for a long time. And they see you and know you, and they can ask you questions and catch you in mistakes. But in your opinion, what qualities, literary and human, would young publicists need in your chosen field--publicists writing about rural affairs?

[Answer] First of all, I did not choose my field, it chose me. If someone should want to write essays about the countryside, he must immediately resolve quite firmly to write the truth. The essayist's right to speculate does not give him licence to invent stories. And there is no need to invent anything.... Live among our heroes, look, listen, study their characters, learn the facts and examine documents, and then you will understand their problems.

Naturally, this requires knowledge, and not just a superficial grasp of the situation. It requires a knowledge of the main rural professions and a knowledge of the peasant mentality in general and the mentality of the contemporary peasant in particular. And, of course, a knowledge of economics. Academics have coined a new term, economic culture. If there is a spiritual culture and a political culture, why should there not be an economic culture? I will not speak for everyone, but we journalists could not get along without this economic culture, without a taste for sound calculations. Why do I use documents, especially statistics, as an aid? Quite frankly, because this backs up my statements and helps me to win local battles. But the main thing is that it gives me a grasp, sense and understanding of dynamics. Today's publicist must be a researcher, a discerning and skeptical man who does not even trust his own observations completely and who checks and rechecks his conclusions against the opinions of dozens of people, and it is best if these people are close to him and truly and thoroughly competent.

[Question] But in your work, Ivan Afanas'yevich, despite your respect for statistics and, one would assume, for computers, it is more difficult to replace an individual than in any other field.

[Answer] This deserves special discussion. Research is worthless if it is dictated by an indifferent spirit and a selfish purpose, such as the need to defend a dissertation or a thirst for popularity. I accept only those who ache for the land. And a computer cannot help here. I remember once reading something in the press about the need to "transfuse new blood into the Nonchernozem Zone," about the fact that it could not be revived without this. What an expressive metaphor the author invented: medicine, transfusion. But has he or anyone close to him ever been operated on? Will he feel the pain of his native land, which, after all, will not accept just any "new blood"? Perhaps it will be of the wrong type and will be rejected.

But seriously, we must not only wonder how we can attract people, but also what kind of people we should attract. We must take a look and calculate how much native blood is flowing in the cities and the suburbs: people who have given up

the peasant life but have not joined the urbanites. And then we must estimate how many of the best young people--I repeat, the best!--we should keep in their native villages. Keep them, naturally, in the sense that they voluntarily stay; in other words, train them and raise them to be masters of the land. Not as bosses, please take note, but as Soviet peasants, as the followers and successors of dozens of generations of Russian plowmen.

When we deal with any of our problems, whether rural or urban, we can only have one point of reference: the individual. The party teaches us this. And the final goal of communism is the development of the individual and his personality. This must be thorough and balanced development. For this, we do not need to indulge the individual who works on the land, but simply listen to him and understand what he wants. In other words, we must give the initiative of the rural worker free rein and develop it in every way possible. Today he is literate, he has mastered the latest equipment and he believes firmly in communist ideals.

[Question] Ivan Afanas'yevich, you write a great deal about the role of the rural intelligentsia and about the need to carefully preserve and foster the cultural traditions of the Russian rural countryside.

[Answer] And why not? It would be impossible to live and work here and write about this area without sensing in each brain cell that this territory has a culture spanning at least a thousand years and that almost every village here is part of history. And not just any history, but the history of the Russian State, the history of a great people, great by virtue of their strength and their kind and generous nature. A person who wants to write about rural Russia must know it through and through, and the knowledge cannot be based on hearsay or even extensive reading. He must have traveled, without haste, all of its highways and byways, which were also travelled by Radischchev, Derzhavin, Suvorov, Pushkin and the Decembrists.

I believe that it is impossible for a journalist to write only about economics. After all, all work is done by people, but man exists not only by labor, but also by his daily pursuits outside the job. In one way or another, the human spirit is reflected in all things. It is this, the spirit, to which the journalist turns, and not to the mind alone.

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'Country's Leading Publicist'

Moscow NASH SOVREMENNİK in Russian No 4, Apr 81 pp 157-159

[Article by M. Novikov, journalist: "Taking Orders from His Own Conscience"]

[Text] The name of Ivan Vasil'yev, writer, has recently been encountered frequently in the press. Articles about him have appeared in central newspapers, weeklies and journals. Critics call him the nation's leading publicist. And everyone calls him a writer from Kalinin. But this is the fourth year Ivan Afanas'yevich Vasil'yev has been living in Velikiye Luki. He was born in Pskovskaya Oblast, in the rural village of Verkhovinino in Bezhanitskiy Rayon. His first lines were published in the VELIKOLUKSKAYA PRAVDA, which was then the oblast newspaper. He was helped in this

by a prominent Velikiye Luki journalist, Rika Grigor'yevna Cherednichenko. Therefore, we have every right to call the writer and publicist Ivan Vasil'yev our neighbor. And we can be proud of him!

Of course, everyone chooses his own favorite writer, just as he chooses his favorite composer or artist. And in this biographical sketch I will simply share my own observations and thoughts, without imposing my preferences on anyone else. I heard about the essayist I. Vasil'yev long ago, I knew that he wrote about rural life and I was therefore particularly eager to read his views on the migration of rural youth, a subject to which I, as a journalist, had devoted several years of my life. When I read his work, I can honestly say that I was glad that someone had analyzed this topic so thoroughly and cogently. Thoroughly and accurately!

One of my favorite writers, Vasiliy Shukshin, said: "Morality is Truth. Not simply truth, but Truth. It is courage and integrity, it means sharing the joys and sorrows of others and thinking like the people think, because the people always know the Truth."

A favorite writer probably becomes a favorite because, when we read his works, we find not only spiritual agreement, but also logical, or, more precisely, vital cogency and validity. From this kind of writer, just as from art in general, we learn the eternal wisdom of total comprehension and spiritual breadth.

The writer Ivan Vasil'yev does not preach and does not offer recommendations or recipes; he converses with the reader and reasons with him "on an equal level." He has a pious belief in the strength and wisdom of the people, in their uprightness, and, as SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reviewer A. Larionov writes, it is precisely this quality, combined with kindheartedness and an acute sense of the pain of others, that elevated Ivan Afanas'yevich in recent years to the status of the few writers whose opinions are sought and valued by millions of people.

I know that after Ivan Vasil'yev spoke over the central radio network he received hundreds and hundreds of letters, in which people of various ages, professions and backgrounds from all parts of the nation poured out their souls to the writer. The so-called "rural" theme interests everyone, and not just because our prosperity depends on the peasants. After all, our roots are in the land. As I. Vasil'yev said, "the spirit of our fathers, Russian peasants, lives on in us, the children of peasants, whether we work on the land or have broken away from it." Many wonderful writers, such as Vasiliy Belov, Valentin Rasputin, Fedor Abramov and Yevgeniy Nosov, write about the rural countryside and its people, and many who value the main purpose of literature, the study of man, read precisely the works of these writers.

The following statements were printed in the journal NASH SOVREMENNİK: "Out of the multitude of problems in contemporary rural life, I. Vasil'yev is able to single out the main one, thoroughly analyze experience, even the most grievous, and all for the purpose of conveying it to others without delay and thereby arming people with knowledge or warning them of possible errors."

Rural problems.... I recently wrote a report on the Kun'inskiy Rayon party conference. The gist of it was set forth in PSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. Here is what it was:

The rayon did not fulfill its assignments for the 10th Five-Year Plan for any type of agricultural product with the exception of wool (and the credit for this must go to the private sector). Why? In an essay entitled "The Fourth Stage" (NASH SOVREMENNİK, No 10, 1978), Ivan Vasil'yev writes: "And no matter what kind of objective reasons are given for these losses, the main reason is still not the bad weather, but the contented conscience of the individual."

There is no better way of saying this! It is true that psychology is becoming more important than technology in agriculture, and in industry as well. The resolution of many of our problems must begin with a conscience, with responsibility and interest in the work.

When he went to the Fifth Congress of Writers of the RSFSR, Ivan Afanas'yevich telephoned to say he would be speaking there. We, his friends, waited impatiently for his speech because we knew that he, as a delegate, would talk about the most pressing problems. We knew that he would not present the conventional speech, full of clichés. We knew this from his own words in NASH SOVREMENNİK: "Thinking in terms of clichés.... The habit of following the well-trodden road without taking the trouble to seek new ways. And what nurtures this habit, this sluggish force of inertia, and keeps the mind anchored is the insistence on the observance of rules rather than on good results."

The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA weeklies were the first to report the words Ivan Vasil'yev spoke in Moscow. "Life itself is critical. Life in the rural Nonchernozem Zone is full of conflict and particularly crucial events--not production-related but social. For instance, there is the land. Today the essence of the problem is not how the land should be plowed: with a mould-board or without, deep or shallow, lengthwise or crosswise. The essence is, what should be done with it, with this land? Does the peasant need it or can he get along without it? Is he its master or a day-laborer? Is he hurt by the sight of an empty field?"

It is now extremely important to understand the mentality of the peasant, and of any other worker as well. Why does one work conscientiously and creatively, experiencing patriotic concern for public affairs, while another "fritters away his time," frequently acting like a parasite in general and aiming at the fattest and sweetest piece of the communal pie? In his book "Pyat' budnikh dnei" [Five Weekdays], Ivan Vasil'yev reports an acid exchange of remarks with an administrator on the rayon level, who took orders only from the state, which caused Vasil'yev to exclaim: "And I only take orders from my own conscience."

Ivan Vasil'yev is an artist. And he is a talented artist. Writing like his takes more than just the talent to put words together in pretty and literate combinations. It takes special human qualities. In the old days they used to say "You can't get rid of your roots." I remembered this old saying when Ivan Vasil'yev and I rode through Bezhanitskiy Rayon at the end of summer. We were in his native region. I must admit that I tried to talk him into spending the night in a hotel: I did not want to disturb his distant relatives, peasants who were busy with the harvest.

We arrived in the rural village of Mikhnovo, a large village, stretching a kilometer from the high road near the Ashevka River. The Il'yushenkov home and the entire farmstead were remarkably well-kept and tidy. A little old woman sat on a bench near the house.

"Hello, Aunt Nyusha!"

"Van', is it really you?"

I looked at the old woman's face and I realized that I had been wrong to suggest a hotel. I have met so many of these grannies in our rural zones.... With their faded skirts and gray locks peeking out from under their scarves. With their kinder than kind eyes--eyes that are gentle, apologetic and shy about their age and about their wise understanding of all things, which comes with suffering and years of experience.

By evening our young hosts had returned: Valentina Petrovna and Anatoliy Mikhaylovich, Ivan Afanas'yevich's cousin and a machine operator at the Prozhektor Sovkhoz. He was not just a machine operator, but the kind described as "worth his weight in gold": the leader and the most conscientious worker in sowing, in hay-making and in harvesting.

We have grown accustomed to calling people conscientious, or saying that they have a good conscience, and it would seem that the meaning of all this is quite clear. But what lies behind a good conscience? For several years in a row, A. M. Il'yushenkov ranked first among the combine operators. In the last hay-making season, he asked to do tractor mowing and he inscribed such exact curves along the river, along creeks and along the swamps that he mowed 240 hectares within a week. He alone did the work of an entire brigade. And now, in the harvest season, he joined a mobile detachment. Although he loses part of his salary by doing this, he rides through the fields, pulling out combines and repairing them. And everything is in order in his home: Two old women are fed and are never offended, his daughter Lena, an eighth-grader, is already a good housekeeper like her mother and will be able to do any kind of work.

In the morning the uncommon quiet woke me up. The clock said six but the house was empty. I walked out onto the porch. Anatoliy Mikhaylovich and Ivan Afanas'yevich were waving scythes in unison. The writer kept up with the peasant and his scythe made wide, sharp and sure cuts in the dense after-grass.

A good conscience on the job.... I read something about this a few days ago in issue No 11 of MOSKVA journal for 1980. With a lump in my throat and an ache in my heart, I read Ivan Vasil'yev's essay "The Third Cottage on Old Pechina," about the family of Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Il'yushenkov, who was the only member of a large family to remain on the land, who did not settle for "store-bought bread" in the city and who built three cottages by himself in 30 years.

"It is most likely that fate chooses them by their character. For their complacency and softheartedness. There are people like this in every family. Somehow it turns out that one member becomes the pillar of the family, everyone else needs him and he is always obliging, always willing to help or support everyone else." There is probably no need for any comment on Vasil'yev's words. All of us remember close or distant rural relatives and we know if the writer is right or wrong. But Vasil'yev is important as a publicist because he looks deeper and is disturbed about the future of the conscientious peasant. "We must find a way to cultivate a truly proprietary attitude toward the land and teach people to feel heartache at the sight of an empty field and the desire to make it fertile."

The hero of the essay, the outstanding peasant, aches for the land and, as its proprietor, he is stunned by any type of mismanagement. "Of course I get angry, I talk to the brigade leader and chairman, I do not hold my tongue at meetings, I speak out, and not just once or twice, but I keep hammering it into everyone's ears. And what has happened? People are starting to give me funny looks, I am already a suspicious character and soon they might call me a trouble-maker.... And then a terrible thing happens: The heart stops aching and begins to put up with anything."

Vasil'yev's books enter the reader's mind and heart, they upset him, make him think and awaken his patriotic feelings. His "rural" theme appeals to plant workers, weavers, medics and other specialists. My old friend Vladimir Krivenyshev works at the Velikiye Luki Radio Plant. He is a "master with golden hands." He was officially awarded this title. People like Krivenyshev and the hero of the essay, Il'yushenkov, actually keep the plants and kolkhozes going. But Krivenyshev also frankly admits that a lack of consideration sometimes makes his "heart stop aching." But can we afford to lose workers like these?

This is why Vasil'yev's works are read by millions of people; he feels the pain of others in his heart. He can be trusted as a writer and as a man. Yes, and as a man! His biography is almost typical for his generation. He graduated from a rural grammar school before the war and enrolled in a Leningrad tekhnikum with the hope of becoming a river navigator. But his eyesight let him down, and he returned to the rural countryside to teach. He spent the entire war on the front. He later wrote six books about this, one of which is entitled "Ryadom s soldatom" [At the Soldier's Side]. After demobilization he began to build a children's home because the war had orphaned many children: "I secured each log with the greatest difficulty and took joy in the sight of the smoke coming out of the chimney." His characteristic anxiety and concern about people motivated him to write his first news report, and this is how he became a journalist and a writer.

Now Ivan Vasil'yev is the author of 14 books. His long book "V krayu istokov" [In the Land of My Origins] has already been issued by the Sovremennik Publishing House. Many readers are familiar with Vasil'yev's lyrical descriptions of nature. They reflect the same love for his native Russia and its people.

"Creeks sleeping peacefully in the sedge. In summer they are covered by fog, so white and thick that you want to stretch out your hand and push the thick cotton aside. In autumn the north winds make ripples in the water and press fallen leaves to the banks, and the air is filled with the metallic rustle of the sedge and the aroma of warm billows of smoke from nearby villages."

I will divulge a secret: Ivan Afanas'yevich also does oil paintings and sketches. They also reflect his love for his peaceful, birch-filled country, his motherland. He also carves wood just as skillfully as he plows and mows and wields his hammer and his pen. And he does all of this well, because, just as in all other things, he is ordered to by his own conscience.

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Moscow NASH SOVREMENNİK in Russian No 4, Apr 81 pp 160-170

[Article by Valentin Svininnikov: "Taking Pleasure in the Joy of Others"]

[Excerpts] Just 6 or 7 years ago, his name was only known well to the readers of the oblast newspaper KALININSKAYA PRAVDA, for which Ivan Afanas'yevich worked as its personal correspondent for many years while he was living in the old city of Rzhev. Vasil'yev's articles and essays stayed in people's memories: They were distinguished by peasantlike directness, partylike keenness and adherence to principle and non-newspaperlike lyricism and eloquence. He also tested his strength as a writer: In 1973 the Detskaya Literatura Publishing House issued a short and extremely charming tale, "How Will You Live, Little Boys?" Later another "school-age" tale was also published, "The Semeritsa Republic." The writer loves little boys and girls: Before the war he worked as a teacher and after the victory he was the director of a children's home.

But it was not books for children that decided Ivan Vasil'yev's literary future. His true calling was as a publicist, and it was here that this unique talent—we can use this quite committal word without fear in this case—developed. He rode and walked through almost all of his northwestern territory as a correspondent for the rayon, and later the oblast, newspapers. Write only about what you know well—this is his inexorable rule: "Until you have visited each—I repeat, each!—wood, lake and bog in this ancient Russian territory, until you have measured countless versts with your own feet, until you have sat in cottages and drunk from springs, you do not know the land."

But the main thing for Ivan Vasil'yev the publicist was the present history of this native land which has suffered so much but was now being reborn. Recognition came when the writer was preparing to celebrate his 50th birthday. Since the mid-1970's the VOLGA and NASH SOVREMENNİK journals have published one after another of Ivan Vasil'yev's essay cycles, his books have been published by the Moskovskiy rabochiy, Sovetskaya Rossiya and Sovremennik publishing houses and, finally, last year the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper devoted a great deal of space to a series of his articles. His books "Beru na sebya" [I Will Take the Responsibility] and "Ya lyublyu etu zemlyu" [I Love This Land] won the State Prize of the RSFSR for 1980. Now it would be impossible to discuss the achievements of contemporary publicists without including Ivan Vasil'yev among the leaders.

A famous critic once described I. Vasil'yev somewhat enigmatically as "one of the youngest." But by the time of the famous decree of the CPSU Central Committee and government on the Nonchernozem Zone, which certainly played an enormous role in Vasil'yev's personal writing career, the "youngest" has already suffered and been through so much and had preserved so many of his memories in notes, newspaper articles and manuscripts. It is obvious that everything that is now available to the general reading public was not written within just 4 or 5 years. The writer could have been noticed much earlier by the central press; for instance, it could have happened when he offered his essays to a Moscow journal. But at that time there was no great interest in the Russian Nonchernozem Zone, or perhaps Ivan Vasil'yev's remarks seemed too pointed (he does not make any neutral ones).

Whatever the reason might have been, the VOLGA journal must be given the credit for "discovering" the man who is now praised as Ovechkin's successor in artistic commentaries on current events.

He is truly a writer with a rare gift, comparable to Ovechkin's. His sincere lyricism derives from his wholehearted filial love for this land, which he defended and "nursed when it was half-dead," for the ancient cradle of Russia.

Vasil'yev the publicist's emotional involvement is not only reflected in his criticism, which is pointed, sharp and sound. He cogently describes how the huge tasks set by the party are accomplished and discusses the factors inhibiting their accomplishment. The heroes of his essay "A Small Plot" (from the same book) are party raykom secretaries and heads of rayon organizations. One of them, Dolgov, makes a decision that surprises many people: He decides to send some of his builders to a neighboring rayon, where six projects are "near completion" while he has only one he can complete. As a result, his "own" plan is not fulfilled, but in a month builders will come to work in full force in his rayon, to work "with a closed fist and not an open palm." This attempt to put an end to localism on the rayon level is indisputably a public-minded act and an approach from party heights, and not just from one's own bell-tower. But how do his neighbors and superiors react? His neighbors wonder about him, and some of them understand his action and sympathize with him, but only in private. At the next high-level meeting, the "initiator" is not given a pat on the head, and what is worse, allocations for construction in the next year are based on the funds used the year before. As a result, Dolgov's rayon receives much less than the neighbor he helped. Nevertheless, Dolgov cannot be diverted from this path. He is prepared to defend his point of view in any superior office because his view of the truth is the truth of our life today.

The same book by Vasil'yev includes a documented section entitled "Excerpts from a Rural Diary." Here we find his reactions to events that took place on specific dates, such as 18 November 1974, 14 June 1975.... Past events are viewed with a penetrating gaze, are interpreted and make their way to the heart of a writer who has an excellent understanding of the problems he describes. For example, he writes about the worries of his friend, Mikhail Yefimovich Golubev, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin in Rzhevskiy Rayon. These problems are connected with the construction of a new complex.

True to his own code, the writer immediately focuses on the most pressing problem: How can the kolkhoz' business partners be motivated to take on new and unexpected obligations? He tries to analyze the complex workings of the relationship between the kolkhoz and Sel'khoztekhnika, in this case with the kolkhoz as the builder of a complex and, consequently, as the client. He observes all the stages of the work performed by all four "offspring" of one mother, the oblast Sel'khoztekhnika Association (assembly, installation, adjustment and equipping), which do not want to have any kind of relations with one another, but only with the client. He then naturally leads the reader to the following conclusion: "The powerful firm called 'Sel'khoztekhnika' does not want to be the kolkhoz' responsible companion, and this is why it is not seeking ways and means of simplifying all of this supply, installation and adjustment confusion.... As companions take on more reciprocal responsibility, their relations become simpler. This entire 'multistage' process was invented for a single purpose: less responsibility. Ideally, the relationship

between the kolkhoz and Sel'khoztekhnika should be the following: After the equipment has been received from the plant, it should be turned over to the kolkhoz when it has been fully adjusted and is ready to function. Only this will make Golubev what he deserves to be: the chairman of a kolkhoz which takes complete responsibility for deliveries of meat, milk, grain and fiber." As yet, Golubev explains, this is not the case: "In our relations with Sel'khoztekhnika everything is quite simple. They are omnipotent and I am completely dependent on them, and this is why they can dictate their terms to me. And the one who dictates takes on less responsibility. Here we find the 'personal relief' mentality, camouflaged by complexity."

Today's publicist is concerned about much more than just pure economics. Ivan Vasil'yev called one of the sections of his rural diary "Cultivating the Senses." He has many ideas about why the rural countryside is "aging" and about how young people can be encouraged to stay in rural zones. He furiously objects to the familiar notion that appealing conditions must be established for youth. Who will establish them? Does this not smack of parasitism? Have people not been establishing conditions for more than 60 years? Has nothing been done to cultivate the new type of individual? No, this work must take another direction--upward.

He tells about Nikolay Tarantasov and his brigade from the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, where large and stable harvests were attained without additional machines, fertilizer or credit. How? With high-quality labor and, above all, with changes in the thinking of the farmers. Not just the tractor operators, but precisely the farmers.

He enthusiastically tells about Sergey Romanovich Il'in, a former political instructor who is now chairman of the Put' Il'icha Kolkhoz. The kolkhoz board is located in Borka, where the old park still exists, and the former manor-house where poet and dramatist Vladislav Ozerov was born and died--the author of "Yaropolk and Oleg," "Oedipus in Athens," "Dmitriy Donskoy" and other tragedies. Il'in wanted to use the second floor of the Ozerov home for the kolkhoz picture gallery and museum of farm history. "You see," he told the author, "I am worried about...non-existence. This vein of Russian rural history is ceasing to exist. And it is not leaving any traces. But the people were remarkable! And they deserve the most grateful remembrance.... Veterans of the revolution and Civil War.... They built the kolkhoz and then went off to fight the Patriotic War.... Around 150 men did not return. We have decided to erect a monument in their memory."

Memory.... "This is not pining for the good old days," Ivan Vasil'yev says, "which many people accuse us 'ruralites' of indulging in. It is the concern felt by sons who are proud of their unknown relatives and who want to preserve everything that should be remembered." He tells how impressed he was by Pavlik Chistov's letters. Pavlik was the older brother of one of Il'in's pupils, kolkhoz Chairman Boris Ivanovich Chistov. Pavlik went to war as a volunteer and died soon afterward, in autumn, on the Vazuza. The author reprints these letters, the first of which is dated September 1942 and the last--December of the same year, and discusses the non-material legacy passed on by one generation to another.

It is precisely the "old men," the chairmen who fought in the war and restored the war-ravaged economy, that first realize the need to cultivate the senses. They are in a hurry because they cannot tell themselves to wait 5 years or so. "For 20 or 30

years they manage farms, and all they hear is liters, tons and hectares. They produce the liters and the tons but they never had a spare kopeck, people would leave because there was nothing to keep them there, and they became heavy-hearted and constantly asked, When? Finally money arrived and necessity knocked at the door: Do it, without delay. They were happy and hastened to do things so that they could leave a mark, so that their memory would live on in more than liters and tons, so that it would also live on in things that could not be eaten or worn--in palaces of culture, music classes, picture galleries, monuments to fellow-countrymen, parks, reservoirs and beautification projects." And they cannot be criticized if they sometimes displayed an underdeveloped aesthetic sense, which was taken advantage of by "culture peddlers," but they must be helped in this work by means of the enlistment of the best creative urban forces.

Ivan Vasil'yev writes vividly and with great feeling about the beauty of his native land and his works display a thorough knowledge of the history of this truly ancient Russian territory. And he never tires of repeating that this beauty must be preserved, developed and augmented. When "farmland preservation" campaigns are planned, settlements must not turn into "embarrassments." This kind of "temporary advantage" can empty the villages and, consequently, lead to much greater losses.

There is one feature that is particularly characteristic of Ivan Vasil'yev's work: a systemic approach. He loves--and, what is more, he is able!--to not simply examine some isolated problem in depth, but to always trace its direct and indirect connections with other problems. In this respect, the essays printed in journals are indicative.

For example, his reports on the "Rural Intelligentsia" were published in VOLGA (1978, Nos 5, 8). After thoroughly substantiating the importance of his subject matter (the rural intelligentsia is growing and the number of specialists--agricultural organizers and technologists--is also rising; what is more, the increase of workers engaged in mental labor is taking place at a time when the total rural population has been decreasing), the publicist decided to fully investigate the role played in contemporary rural spiritual life by people who are familiar with the heights of urban culture and to determine their contribution. What is their life like, and what are their problems? He was naturally disturbed by the fact that the persons who want to preserve, continue and develop the rich spiritual traditions that took shape long ago in the ancient territories of Central Russia are usually the selfsame "old men"--people who grew up in our era but are more accustomed to battle and adversity, people tempered by the difficulties of the initial stages of socialist construction. On the other hand, the young specialists, who number quite a few in virtually every village, are either timid or cannot find an effective way of reaching the hearts of those they are supposed to serve, or are indifferent to the joys of human communication.

In Ivan Vasil'yev's discussion of the people who are now joining the "time chain," he tries to determine whether these people, who are sometimes quite different, have some common roots, and he concludes that one of these roots is a desire to serve people. Service. Let us not shy away from this "lofty word" because there is not only a need for "work," but there has always been, is and will be a need for proper service.

Ivan Vasil'yev cites examples of this kind of service in his remarks about confirmed intellectuals in Pskovskaya Oblast's Sebezhskiy Rayon: party raykom Secretary Semen Ivanovich Gribovskiy, Novaya Zhizn' Kolkhoz agronomist Viktor Anisimovich Ivanov and Malinovka Sovkhoz Director Vitaliy Yefimovich Kislyakov.

Vasil'yev keeps rural teachers under particularly close scrutiny. And this is understandable. The teacher is the "elder" of the rural intelligentsia, and in the Soviet era he has been the "chief arbiter in moral conflicts...and the principal adherent and guard of folk traditions, family ties and public opinion." Vasil'yev's observations of many years ago are quite to the point today: "The rural school is now dealing with a need that is not new but has never been so pressing or urgent as it is now--the need to train and indoctrinate farmers. I began working at a school at the end of the 1930's and I remember how the people of my age, and later my students, would all leave the countryside en masse. Nowhere, not in a single document, was it recorded that the rural school was training the intelligentsia and factory workers, but this was actually the case because there was a need for this at that time: The country had to be transformed into a cultured and industrial nation. For a number of reasons, however, the process of migration by rural youth went too far, a rural labor shortage developed and emergency 'stabilization' measures had to be taken on the local level in recent years. The rural school began to turn its face, as they say, to the land. This, just as any other kind of reversal, resulted in an overload; in this case, a psychological one: The teacher still has to overcome inertia."

The writer had to deal with the force of this inertia more than once. With a great deal of emotion, he describes a meeting in the old Russian village of Yazhelbitsy, so old that Radishchev and Pushkin mentioned it in their works. Ivan Afanas'yevich was listening to speeches at a gathering of the rural intelligentsia. The speeches were intelligent and serious but he was waiting for some news from Tanya, the librarian. He had instructed her to ask the first young villagers she met about the most pleasurable and most distressing aspects of their day. Judging by the answers she received, they derived most of their pleasure from their work and its results. But Vasil'yev expected more. What? "Pleasure in the happiness of others." He told his traveling companion, Zinaida Vasil'yevna Danilova, secretary of the Valdayskiy party raykom, about an incident, which seems trivial on the surface. He spent a summer in a village so small that the inhabitants could be counted on one's fingers. When he prepared to leave, his neighbor, a woman named Nadya, said: "Oh please do not go. Stay with us a little longer. When I go out in the evening I see the light in your window and it cheers me up." The old woman's request made him feel sad. When we put a light in our window, do we ever think that we might be lighting the way for someone else or cheering them up?

"Pleasure in the happiness of others," Zinaida Vasil'yevna repeated. "There is something in this, you know. Is this what is known as civic spirit? Probably."

According to Ivan Vasil'yev, this is absolutely correct.

Perhaps he expects too much of people. However, in a similar village, Uspenskoye, the teachers, and the entire intelligentsia in general, are actively involved in the thorough indoctrination of farmers. They have even set up their own system. The fact is, in the rural areas of today, where the concentration and specialization

of production have created a distance between the work of parents and the work of their children, the children already have to be told about the professions of their fathers and mothers to compensate for this distance. The board, party committee and Komsomol organization in Uspenskoye are just as concerned about indoctrination as the teachers and are raising young patriots for the kolkhoz. Similar work, aimed at the distant future, with youth in Uspenskoye and throughout Velikolukskiy Rayon has been quite productive for 20 years now. One out of every three school graduates stays in his native village, and half of the class of 1977 stayed.

The writer's analyses of the problems of the technical intelligentsia, both on the farm level and on the rayon scale, are just as thorough and penetrating. Vasil'yev writes often about rayon administrators: sometimes with love, sometimes with anger, pointedly, not dogmatically but always with an eye for realistic detail.

The cycle of essays on "The Rural Inhabitant," also published in VOLGA (1979, Nos 4, 5, 12; 1980, No 1), raise an extremely pressing problem: Why is it that, in spite of the serious measures taken in recent years, untended land is still encountered frequently in our zone? In one essay we hear the voices of the immediate masters of the land, who are sometimes, as a result of someone else's "thoroughly considered" and "balanced" plan, refused the right to make their own decisions about what should be built and where, what should be settled and what should be cleared; and the voices of scholars, such as Doctor of Architecture A. Ikonnikov, who issues the reasonable warning that "the enlargement of villages has its limits"; and the voices of party and economic personnel. And, of course, we hear the uneasy voice of the publicist: "Untended land. It is concealed behind average indicators and cannot be seen from any window, even the highest. It must be traversed by foot, thoroughly scrutinized and weighed in the palm, and only then does it become an unremitting heartache."

Ivan Vasil'yev's commentaries of current events, which are so thorough and are filled with the most topical issues, arguments and facts, remind us of the traditions of old Russian essayists, particularly A. N. Engel'gardt, the author of "Letters from the Countryside." These essays, which were published in OTECHESTVENNYYE ZAPISKI, were quoted by V. I. Lenin. I am convinced that the historians of the future will be able to reconstruct a precise and vivid picture of the state of affairs in the contemporary rural countryside from the essays of today's energetic publicists.

In this connection, Vasil'yev's analysis of today's "rural inhabitant" is of interest. The writer discusses all of the elements making up the curious category of "new arrivals." They include the people who arrive here, year-round, to work: builders, reclamation workers and repairmen; urban relatives, who fill the countryside from spring to autumn; those who can be more precisely categorized as "summer residents"--urbanites who have inherited or purchased cottages; and the largest stratum--tourists and mushroom and berry pickers. On some kolkhozes, there are three to four times as many new arrivals as natives. And the "outsiders" (this is what Vasil'yev christened those who have no connection with kolkhoz or sovkhoz production) greatly outnumber those who have some kind of association with the farms. "Tourists," or "private individuals," as they are called in the rural countryside, are people whose personal motor vehicles have given them unprecedented mobility and, consequently, easy access to nature's blessings. Their treatment of

these blessings, however, as Vasil'yev eloquently describes it, is similar to the behavior of a "goat who finds himself in a vegetable garden: Gobble up whatever you can get because you may never have another chance." Naturally, the way that these people are regarded by the native rural inhabitants, who are accustomed to paying for all of these blessings with their labor and are constantly striving to preserve and renew nature's far from inexhaustible stores, is far from idyllic. But it is difficult to take any kind of action against the "consumer."

There is also another category of new arrivals, the "familiar summer resident" who times his vacation to coincide with the hay-making season. He helps the kolkhoz, and sometimes quite a bit, but the problem is that he has to be fed, and this is not taken into account in any way when the stocks of rural stores are planned. We also benefit from the "new summer cottager," the urbanite who has purchased or inherited a country home. These people, particularly the retired ones, settle here for good, they ask for work and they keep the land around their homes (which is often given to them in violation of the law) in order and grow their own food here.

The publicist examines all of the categories of rural residents, both "outsiders" and "natives," just as thoroughly, in detail, weighing all of the "pros" and "cons" and trying to analyze the interests and mentality of each. It is entertaining reading, although it is not exactly light: It is full of figures, computations and comparisons of yearly statistics.

The reader of NASH SOVREMENNİK who has read the essays by I. Vasil'yev published in 1979 (Nos 6, 10) and 1980 (No 6), "The Land of My Fathers," "The Fourth Stage" and "The Living Field," can judge how deeply he "plows" his "field." The depth and thoroughness with which the publicist discusses issues, his adherence to principle and his patriotic courage are amazing. He touches upon "sore spots" which require a tremendous sense of responsibility. But Ivan Vasil'yev writes honestly and from a party standpoint, not simply pointing out sore spots but suggesting cures as well. And this fills his readers with optimism and a thirst to work, act and help.

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ASKAROV, AYTMATOV ADDRESS KIRGHIZ WRITERS' UNION CONGRESS

Chingiz Aytmatov Address to Congress

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 3

[Speech by Chingiz Aytmatov at 7th Congress of USSR Writers; date and place not specified]

[Text] The other day I read a book by a long-standing scholar. This book thrilled me like no bestseller has ever done. And I began to think: one should write in such a way that the reader will be able to see in your composition how vitally important the subject is for you and that the reader will not be able to tear himself away until the last line, will feel sorry that the book has come to an end, and will long think about what he has read.

Utopia? Yes, but one cannot live without utopia. It is impossible to turn to a person with a book which is not intended for him as a limit of revelation, as a kind of new bible. And this is the case everytime. Even if this is unattainable. But such must be the law of art, the law under which an artist works.

What was so fascinating and earth-shaking for me in this scientific work? The poetry of the philosophy! Even though the furthest thing from my mind is to compare such a book with a work of fiction -- the elements are completely different -- there is one great attribute, the superiority of art, to be more precise. A genuine work of art does not finish on the last page, does not exhaust the narrative with the conclusion of the story about the heroes, it transplants itself into the soul and consciousness of the reader, it continues to live and exert and influence as an inner force, as the torment and light of an undying conscience, and as the poetry of truth, which does not at all contain a serene, idealistic perception of the world, but one of suffering, courage, and tragedy, which is unavoidable in the life of any person.

It would seem that so much has already been said throughout all the ages concerning the purpose and nature of an artistic work. There are scholarly and literary eras. However -- this is yet one more immutable attribute of art -- thoughts on the ways and fate of literature are never-ending inasmuch as each era has its own concerns, its own burdens, and its own hopes.

Even this time, in preparing for our congress, each of us, without a doubt, gave thought to the time in which we live, for there is nothing from that that is inherent to the world of man, named from time immemorial in two all-embracing words; good and evil, there is nothing in the life of man and society in the past and in the future that does not bear a relation to literature and art. In this sense everything in the world exists for us and we for everything.

It is necessary to think about this constantly and endlessly just as life itself is endless. And from these thoughts crystallizes a plan -- an idea, the content, the form of a literary work. Hence, our responsibility -- the responsibility of an artist in his own time.

In remembering this and comparing one's own observations over and over with the reality, causes, and ideas proclaimed by socialism and with their transformation into reality, we ask ourselves: how do we live, where are we going, what awaits us tomorrow, and what is the best way to be useful to people in their aspiration to create a more just, wise, and beautiful life on earth. Indeed, in this lies the essence -- in the eternal, irrepressible, great, and sacred hope of happiness that constantly disappears and reappears like the Phoenix bird from the ashes for everyone, everywhere, and always. That is what it is -- an immortal and powerful illusion of the internal spirit of struggle.

And in this connection -- how much truth is there to your word in art, historically and esthetically, how much does it correspond to ideals and reality, the demands of society, in which you the citizen -- and above all -- how much does it contribute to those fundamental discoveries of the era which were advanced by the October Revolution.

The answer to this question is not so simple, at times it is agonizing, for our era is complex, contradictory, and many-sided. Everywhere one sees a confluence of the varied manifestations of life reflecting a personal, social, and historical character and requiring literary research from a perspective of worldwide poetic and philosophical experience.

And only in the event that an artist comes forward not simply as someone who describes a way of life, but also as a citizen, a judge, a defendant, and as a prophet, combining in his creative intonation both Jesus and Pontius Pilate, does the experience of an era found in faces and actions arise and remain for many generations. Such are Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Gorky, and Sholokhov for us. And, I dare say, only in developing and renewing the basis of literary tradition without deviating one iota from revolutionary thought, for we brought forth an era and we must bear the responsibility for it, can we satisfy the spiritual needs of modern man, who carries the complexity of the modern world and who again and again, inevitably and invincibly, arrives at the usual question of who he is, what he is and how he became that way, and what he will be on the eve of the new century on earth.

That is how the question goes, as I see it, on the whole, and in any case I hope for many of us -- what to write, how to write, and why to write.

Yes, there are many writers. It is also true that we all proceed from noble intentions. But far from everything that is printed bears a relation to genuine literature. The topicality of the idea, the significance of the theme cannot in

Under the pen of the "derevenshchiks" [villagers]—this beautiful Pleiad of writers active today -- "village prose" grew into an esthetic and historic theme of general significance, and in this, probably, lies the majesty of art; this wave determined one of the main lines of development in contemporary literature, marked a new level of realism, party-mindedness, and a sense of nationalism in creative works in the genuine sense of this word. "Village prose", which narrates the life of the people has become a concept of a high civilization, a great filial love of the artist for the people, his empathy for and participation in the affairs and fate of his contemporaries. And if we talk about the national properties of literature, this is exactly the experience of a deep national penetration into the essence of characters, relations, and traditions, without which there cannot be a real, living art, which appeals to the greater world. Who knows, perhaps, the time will come when the name "village prose" will mean a high quality of literature in general.

Also I cannot help but talk about that which disturbs me. I have the feeling that it is time to begin boring new holes in the fields of the village theme, for excavation in the old holes seems to be coming to an end. Possibly, I am mistaken. In any case, there is a need for a deep philosophical interpretation of the folk life being revived in the village.

But whatever the subject, production, moral, or historical, as the customary subdivisions go, we must remember the most important thing: man — is not a narrow specialization, he wants to see and perceive the world not just simply as a metal worker, architect, doctor, tractor driver, but as a complete, harmonious individual. In turning to culture, interacting with people, he comes forth as a human being on the whole, and not as the bearer of this or profession. But in order to see oneself from the side, one must ascend to a spiritual and historical height, for the sake of which art exists, but that narrow specialization within which our books are written about the professions — construction workers, geologists, and so on — is clearly insufficient for the accomplishment of this.

Our primary obligation is to write well. As Markes said -- this is the revolutionary debt of the artist -- to write well. Simply and understandably. But not too simply. However much one may express one's devotion to an idea, if the writer is not capable of expressing it with genuine artistic force and passion, but only to illustrate it, he is perhaps capable of discrediting the idea itself. But what does it mean to write well? Hardly anyone can answer this exhaustively. This, as it seems to me, is the power of an idea, an ideological conviction, and an outlet through ideas into the cosmos common to all men where the innermost thoughts of men come together at the same juncture.

One of the main tasks of a writer is to provide a diagnosis of the moral state of society, to foresee evolution in the intellectual atmosphere of time.

In this connection I would like to say a few words about the problem of the school teacher, as an educator, a teacher of language and literature, an advocate of culture, as a basic figure in society linking the generations and forming a frame of mind for young citizens. Yes, such a problem exists. And not because there is something wrong with the teacher in our country. No, he is on the job, he is providing an education. However, an education and upbringing are far from one and the same thing. The kind of moral principles that an individual will adhere

themselves be a kind of self-value, for which it would be worthwhile writing a book. One must be frank in talking about this without trying to pass off sham as the real thing.

The subject of art is not a theme learned by rote in the column of a prospective plan of measures, but a manifestation of the most urgent problems of life and the contradictions and conflicts of an era, a system of social and personal relationships, and the fate, history, images, and the actions of people resulting from it.

The synthesis of problems and conflicts -- is that soil in which art is created and in which the traits of the present and the future develop.

When we disregard this established law, when we embellish and sing the praises of something beforehand, while proceeding from purely thematic and other considerations, then we are hereby contemplating adulation. This adulation or flattery engenders a peculiar style -- simultaneously high-flown and primitive, a style of false romance.

Man wants to know the truth about himself. Sometime, even the bitter truth because he would like to know with what the human spirit is struggling within itself in striving to reach an ideal. And this can only be conveyed by means of genuine realism.

I am going to tell you about "village prose" and within the following framework. So-called village prose, for which literary criticism has not been able to find a better definition, has been accused of all the deadly sins, including nostalgia for a patriarchal way of life, narrow-mindedness, opposition to the city, and so on and so on.

We simply slandered ourselves, we were afraid we would burn ourselves with the fire, and found out that the fire was not fire. But now it is clear that this type of prose in its best examples was called forth in literature by the vital necessity to respond to the dramatic events which were experienced by the post-war rural village, a necessity to preserve and, above all, to restore in a new capacity and in new historical conditions those spiritual, moral, ethical, and work traditions and values which have undergone the test of time. This is the village prose about the geography and the way of life of heroes, but in its significance it is common to all mankind, for it expresses people and through them time, history, and, if you want, the traits of an epoch.

"Village prose" became a kind of epic literature of our time.

I especially want to emphasize the circumstance that this prose, while being attributed to a certain category of village prose with a touch of hidden snobism, has in essence become the highest achievement of Soviet literature in the 1970's inasmuch as, I repeat, it attacked the most urgent problems of our time. It depicted a man who has experienced the pain and, if you please, a sense of guilt because of neglected fields and uncut meadows and because he himself has lost the feeling of being a tiller of the land, a keeper and creator of a way of life.

to in the future, what he will read, and whether he will be able to master Dostoevsky and Tolstoy, or limit his reading to detective novels in his early youth will depend on the teacher, not excluding the family, of course.

And what will he read and be able to understand, and what selections will he make in contemporary literature? In order that a teacher can be a teacher, he must be respected by the people around him. In this sense the teacher in our day has fallen upon a difficult situation. He is supposed to be a high authority, a mentor, an example, a bearer of the best qualities of the cultured man. Remember the kind of teacher we had when we were in school, the respected figure that he was, particularly in the village and particularly in the East. He was a teacher for everyone -- for the young as well as adults.

Is the school teacher such a figure now? I dare not confirm this. There is no point in hiding my anxiety.

The teaching profession is a great force in our country. The spiritual and intellectual potential of the teaching profession determines much in our lives. The sources of knowledge, culture, patriotism are instilled into the consciousness of children as a result of the direct and daily zeal of the teacher. But today he is in conflict with such a force, the overcoming of which is not so simple.

The fact of the matter is that the increased standard of living of the people has its own dialectical and negative aspects. It is indisputable that life must be improved. It is necessary that people live a more secure, comfortable, and richer life. This is not the issue. Something else disturbs me. An ancient sickness. Perhaps, it is not accidental that we have the ancient saying: "Ash, soi bolso kaade kop" -- "If satiety is great -- arrogance is also great". (Applause).

In a social, moral, and cultural sense we turned out to be insufficiently prepared for the sudden and radical increase in the material opportunities, which expressed itself in a sickness of consumption among certain strata of the population. And as a consequence of this, we have a loss of spirituality, a weakening of integrity, and an increased desire to acquire material things on the basis of the notorious saying: "You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours," and other ailments of the petit bourgeoisie all the way to misappropriation, speculation, and bribery. (Applause).

In the path of this creeping flow carrying with it a displacement of real human and moral values one finds the school teacher, who because he cannot obtain material goods that are in short supply, he means little in the eyes of the Philistine and feels very uncomfortable. (Applause).

The teacher is the first to suffer the blow of this lack of spirituality; the attack of the petit bourgeoisie continues from day to day, and it cannot be repelled if the educated public does not rise up to help.

It is no longer a discussion of the process and quality of teaching literature, all educated people must rise up. As F. Abramov stated in his beautiful speech on the process and quality of teaching literature.

The issue is something greater -- not about teaching, not about the process, but about the teacher himself as an individual.

We are all obligated to help and raise the professional and social prestige of the school teacher if we want an educator to be a Teacher with a capital letter and not an incidental person who is not attracted by the burdens of a teacher. And that is why this question is developing into a problem of acceptance and selection in the teachers' training colleges in general and is revealing a connection with all the costs, with all that is connected with the acceptance of students. (Applause).

Both social and political journalism and literature on the whole owe a debt to the school teacher. Let us not forget this!

That's how it is! -- as the characters out of Vonnegut like to say.

But a most terrible problem now hangs over all of these affairs and concerns. No one has ever before so far encountered the improbable, inconceivable, and unimaginable danger that threatens us now.

How to maintain peace?

Mankind has long been preoccupied with the end of the world and even at the dawn of self-consciousness mankind attempted to predict and even describe the end of the world. In the Bible it was the Deluge, in other situations -- all kinds of spontaneous calamities; according to Chinese mythology a giant crocodile is supposed to appear and swallow the sun, and the end will come to everyone.

However it might be, man was obligated to imagine the end of the world inasmuch as he was endowed with an imagination, but in connection with this he left himself a loophole by trusting in the second coming, in particular. But before us nowhere in history was anyone able to imagine -- and no such thought entered anyone's head -- that the end of the world can occur as the result of the self-destruction and suicide of the human race, which has accumulated in its arsenal lethal means of cosmic proportions.

Such a concept did not appear to anyone in earlier times. And the necessity of a second coming loses its significance and fades away. And, indeed, there will be no reason and no place to come if there is a transformation into reality of that which is being contemplated by people who have become proud from the satiety of power, military achievements, and the manipulation of the public conscious with impunity by means of dominion over mass communications. These people are already placing themselves above the gods. And it is our obligation to talk about this by all means and efforts; let the Americans comprehend that their leaders are committing crimes against America itself. Such is the logic of events.

In struggling for peace and for our Soviet initiatives we must interpret that circumstance, that tragic contradiction of the 20th century which consists of the boundlessness of the human genius and of the impossibility to accomplish it, the impossibility to use its fruits because of political, ideological, and racial barriers, brought about by individualism, and which relates to the fate and lives of people not only in social and political speeches, but also in literature on the whole.

When the economic and ecological needs of mankind require the accomplishment of this potential for the sake of prolonging civilization on the earth, the kindling of dissension between nations and peoples, the wasting of material resources and cerebral energy on the arms race represent the most criminal acts against all people living today and their descendants.

And end should be brought to this squandering of human potential!

If we think about this, the artist of our time must exert efforts of an unprecedented scale in the history of mankind, advocate and instill in man the idea of the necessity to feel, think, and understand another as one understands oneself, and appeal to the whole world, and bring the word to each individual.

Only under such conditions will it be possible to hope that man will be able to escape emotional condemnation, escape brutalization, avoid uncontrolled technology, and not dare to push that same nuclear button to which all life is connected.

Peace is frozen in expectation. The world is rising like a menacing boiling ocean wave but the alarm signals, unfortunately having been transformed into the rhetoric of ordinary everyday situations, slip through people's consciousness commanding their attention only for a moment because their life, business, families and daily cares and customs await them.

It is characteristic for man to live from day to day. Literature and art have been called upon to preserve these great ideas, transfer them from a global level to an individual level in order that every man would understand and think about the problems of the world as his own.

This is our mission, this is our duty, this is the cause of all writers and artists, especially Soviet artists, for the premise of socialism consists of finding the harmony of the general well-being, happiness, the satisfaction of needs, and the right of every man to happiness.

This is our motto, and I think that we will consider it our sacred duty to hold on to it. (Prolonged applause).

Askarov's Address to Congress

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 3

[Speech by T. Askarov, first secretary of the Kirgiz SSR Writers' Union, to the 7th Congress of the USSR Writers' Union, date and place not specified]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Today one can already say with confidence that the highest forum of Soviet writers, which is taking place in an atmosphere of business-like efficiency and which is emphasizing the exceptional importance of a collective discussion of the urgent problems being faced by literature, will give a new, important impulse to the whole movement of artistic culture in our country and above all its literary branch, which has now been enriched by the life-giving ideas of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and of the speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

and the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Leonid Il'yich Brezhnev.

In the report of the governing body of the USSR Writers' Union, which was presented by First Secretary of the Board Georgiy Mokkeyevich Markov, a living picture of the ideological and esthetic aspirations and achievements of Soviet writers over the years was depicted in a clear and persuasive form.

In this connection an old philosophical premise is brought to mind: everything in the world is subject to the law of constant change, renewal, and development, a law which bears an objective and dialectical nature.

As it seems to us, even the manifestations of creative work do not constitute an exception in this sense. Here there occur inevitable and important processes: new esthetic statements and values are born and formed, an experience of varied qualities with respect to a figurative comprehension of the world is accumulated, which each time require their own interpretation from a new height, from positions of new spiritual conquests in society.

Thus, for example, the fruitful conversation which has recently been going on around the problem of the development of a multinational Soviet literature, as it seems to us, is pursuing a goal of grasping and defining the new concepts that have appeared in the practice of art, which receives its own esthetic expression in the creative works of the writers of various generations and which further enriches and develops the general experience of the figurative interpretation of life.

It is precisely this important aspect of artistic creation to which attention was given by the 26th Congress of our party, which emphasized the forward nature of the development of Soviet artistic culture. The profound observation by Leonid Il'yich Brezhnev on the rise of the new tidal wave in Soviet art completely correctly defines the originality of today's stage in its movement to new heights. This is also corroborated by the development of contemporary artistic creation in Soviet Kirgizia. The acceptance of the best works of literature and art in the republic by the general reading and viewing public throughout the country and also abroad is characteristic of the dynamics of its movement today.

It would be possible to cite individual facts which attest to the ideological and creative maturity of our artists and writers. For example, the tremendous successes of Kirgiz cinematography, which has won the respect of many million who are connoisseurs of that that is beautiful, is well-known. The films of such talented directors as T. Okeyev, B. Shamshiyev, movie actor S. Chokmorov have strengthened the international recognition of the best achievements of Kirgiz artistic culture. The possessor of a bright creative gift, a student of the great Russian sculptor Sergey Konenkov, the young sculptor T. Sadykov was awarded the Lenin Prize last year for his monumental sculptural creation "To the Fighters of the Revolution".

And here is yet another fact: an opera singer with outstanding vocal qualities, People's Artist of the Soviet Union Bulat Minzhilkiyev presents our performing art on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre and in the best opera houses of the world.

And, of course, it is with a feeling of special pride that we talk about the achievement of Kirgiz literature, which is today having a tremendously beneficial influence on the spiritual life of our republic and on the development of the arts. One can find testimony to this in its most varied manifestations, which express in their most essential moments the fact of the spiritual revival and flourishing of the Kirgiz people under the conditions of socialism and as a result of the implementation of Lenin's wise nationalities policy. To-day, for example, the upward flight of our literature to the heights of realism can be corroborated by the works of many and varied authors. Above all, I would like to mention the names of two of our outstanding writers who have today embodied the level of cultural development in Soviet Socialist Kirgizia in its correlation with overall Soviet artistic directions and values. They are -- one of the conceivers of professional Kirgiz Soviet literature, Hero of Socialist Labor Aaly Tokombayev and Hero of Socialist Labor Chingiz Aytmatov. The works of these authors, which have been translated into a great number of languages, have demonstrated the vast creative capabilities of the writers of our republic. As always, much interest on the part of readers was given to Chingiz Aytmatov's new work -- his first novel "A Day Is Longer Than a Century", in which important problems of the human existence -- history and the present day, active work and complete vegetation, life and death -- are presented with great artistic temperament and creatively resolved.

As it seems to us, the good fortune of such important artists as Ch. Aytmatov and A. Tokombayev lies in the fact that they are surrounded by such talented, as they are themselves, writers, poets, and dramatists, who augment our common artistic property. Among them are such talented authors as Umetaliyev, Sydykbekov, Eraliyev, Sh. Beyshenaliyev, Baytemirov, Zhusuyev, Zhangaziyev, Kaynov, Abylkasymova, Stamov, and others. Keeping in mind the creativeness of the above-mentioned and other authors, we say: Kirgiz literature is made strong by talents not similar to one another, talents capable of resolving important ideological-artistic tasks.

The most important thing is that today Kirgiz literature by its own indisputable successes is naturally being included in the tidal wave of contemporary Soviet art, which, without a doubt, will result in the formation of a new quality in it, a new, higher ideological-esthetic level.

In this process, which bears an extensive, all-embracing, spiritual and esthetic character, a special place belongs to great Russian literature. Today the powerful forces of the distinctive attraction of the traditions of Russian classical and Soviet literature are having their own vast effect on the overall movement of Soviet artistic culture, including Kirgiz literature.

Finding support from this, one of the natural and inexhaustible sources of the internal movement of art, the literary men of the republic are filled with a desire to make their own contribution to the resolution of important creative problems.

Now after a discussion of Georgiy Mokkeyevich Markov's report, which was in many respects instructive particularly with regard to content, the grasp of actual problems, and the preciseness of ideological, civic accents, the necessity arises once again to interpret the whole complex of questions facing literary men. Above all, there is the obligation of making the ideological and artistic content of the works being produced more exacting in accordance with the spirit of the historic document of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. Any manifestation of political indifference, ideological waste, political unscrupulousness, and a lack of principles in evaluating past and present facts must be opposed and rejected from the

positions of our ideology and our ideological convictions. Today at a time when the international situation and the ideological struggle are becoming aggravated, there should be no place for political and ideological apathy. An honest artist will never become like that woeful scholar who, after learning about the tragedy of Hiroshima, joyfully exclaimed: "What a magnificent experiment in physics!"

Here we would like to support the high, civic enthusiasm of the speech by the director of the Moscow Writers' Organization, Feliks Kuznetsov.

In general, as it seems to us, the writers of Kirgizia will have to take a more active part in the struggle against bourgeois ideology and the various forms of bourgeois Sovietology, the reactionary essence of which has been well analyzed and disclosed in the works of Soviet scholars.

Comrades!

The regular congress of Soviet writers has in a generalized and concentrated form placed before the literary men of the country a whole group of very important, urgent, creative and ideological problems. And the literary men of Kirgizia will consider it an honor to make their own contribution to their resolution.

10576

CSO: 1800/810

UNITY OF KAZAKHS, KARAKALPAKS STRESSED

Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 12 Jun 81 p 13

[Article by Rakhmanqul Berdibaev: "Long Live Karakalpakistan!"]

[Text] Late last year I went to Nukus, capital of Karakalpakistan, to participate in the celebration of the 70th birthday of the noted poet, famous novelist and dramatist Zholmyrza Aymyrzaev, one of the founders of Karakalpak Soviet literature.

"A guest should spend little time just sitting and a lot of time looking around." Thus a proverb. And what is meant by "a lot of looking around" is not just "looking at much" but "understanding much." But to be sure it was difficult for me to get a grasp on things fully since I was in Nukus for only a few days and overwhelmed by the emotions of the festive occasion. One thing, however, I felt clearly and that was that, as strange as it may seem, I sensed a kinship with the Karakalpak people.

Whether it is in terms of oral traditions or written history the Turkic speaking Kazakh and Karakalpak peoples are like twins. History makes clear that the two peoples are descended from a common origin and have intermarried and herded together for generations. Prior to the disaster caused by the Dzungar invasions, Kazakhs and Karakalpaks formed one people and were in fact alien to each other neither in name nor in fact. A little more than two hundred years ago the Karakalpaks were living a difficult nomadic life in lower Turkestan along the Syr-darya due to competition between them and the Kazakhs and disagreement between the khans and beys. They finally took up residence in Khorezm. So much is clear...For much of medieval history, however, the Kazakhs and Karakalpaks were in no ways divided. The Karakalpaks' inhabiting of a different region, their separation from the Kazakhs is thus only something that happened very recently. But even if their villages are far away their pastures are close by. Thus connections between Karakalpak and Kazakh herdsmen have not been interrupted along the lower Amu-darya and in the expanses of the Qyzylqum desert.

According to categories set by scientists, Kazakh, Karakalpak and Noghay form a single grouping among the Turkic languages. It should be realized that some specialists consider Kazakh and Karakalpak to be one language. This makes more sense... It is not uncommon that peoples speaking the same language have historically lived in different countries and different regions. English, French and German, for example, are considered the official languages of several countries. That this

situation considerably eases relations between these countries is easy to understand. Another example is found in the Soviet Union. The Qarashay and Balkar, who form parts of two republics in the northern Caucasus, are considered one linguistic group. We mention this because we wish to remind the reader of the fact that linguistic unity is an incalculable wealth, an inexhaustable good fortune...I was delighted to find numerous Kazakh books in Karakalpak stores. A broad propagation of the hundreds of books produced by Kazakh presses each year for fraternal republics seems to have become a natural process. Thus I thought about the need to see to it that Karakalpak books find their way to Kazakhstan...There is something worth thinking about, worth considering here. It is concerned with terminology. We think it very necessary that we exploit and take into account each others experience when new terms are developed. Since we are not doing this terms that should be one and the same are created differently and this results in linguistic divergence. It seems to me that it would be beneficial for the specialists to put their heads together, come to an agreement and arrive at the appropriate decisions in the area of terminology. In a productive age in which new ideas, words and meanings arise each year in our languages such unified effort and scientific coordination are urgently needed...

The monuments of oral literature are a common, inexhaustable treasury for our two peoples. Unity and similarity are clearly observable in all genres of folklore. It is off the point to ask whether or not a common richness in oral literature is for good or ill. The unity there is a fact. If one were to go through the oral literatures of the two peoples item by item there is absolutely no doubt that most of the lays, epics, proverbs, sayings and folksongs are common to both peoples. I could produce volumes and volumes proving this. I will confine myself to a few short excerpts here.

Karakalpak scientists have now produced many volumes of folklore. We find the lay "Abat Batyr" [Hero Abat] on the first page of the first volume devoted to lays. The opening lines of the lay are as follows: "Once upon a time there were four friends. The first possessed the art of reviving a corpse seven years dead, the second the art of building a city in one evening and the third the art of turning one city into another. But the fourth was a brave hero. His name was Abat..." Other than changing the letter "i" [w] of the original into "i" [i] the Karakalpak text is given here unchanged. This short example shows how much an alphabet can be used to make languages convergent or divergent...

Here is a passage from the Karakalpak text of the song "Alpamys Batyr" [Hero Alpamys]:

"...Wherever there's a large host,
wherever there are many enemies,
there he directed his steed.
The evil Kalnuks
he cast down.
The enemy, pierced by his spear,
tumbled down in his gore.
The enemy seized by the throat
he makes cry out for mercy..."

I think that today's reader can readily realize from these lines that our languages and our heritages or oral literature come from the same root...

But let us not speak just in historical terms. We must make peoples that have been separated from one another and dispersed for a time for one reason or another boundlessly happy as a creative, powerful force of the Soviet era of reconciliation in terms of the great goal, the watchword of communism. The spirit of the times that creates solidarity among the many peoples of our nation and makes them into a family makes it possible for those ancient kindsmen, the Kazakhs and Karakalpaks, to promote relationships among themselves with new vigor. This possibility has borne fruit. Not only have connections between our economic organizations been uninterrupted but we must also take pride in the fact that a literary and cultural unity has been brought into being systematically.

But it would be rash to say that all the many questions concerning relations between our two peoples have been resolved completely. First and foremost, conditions must be brought into being whereby folklore and written literature are available to each people respectively completely and without barriers. In our view the work already done in this areas has been inadequate. The appearance of works of the classical Karakalpak writer Berdaq, of the epic "Qyryq Qyz" [Forty Women] and an "Anthology of Karakalpak Prose" in Kazakh is especially noteworthy. While brilliant work is being done in this area it would be still more wonderful if works of leading Karakalpak figures such as Azhniyaz and Kunqozha and of representatives of Karakalpak Soviet literature were to see the light of day. We have discussed the historical trilogy of the modern leading novelist T. Qayypbergenov, who is among these authors, on a previous occasion. Let me say in passing that as the two peoples get to know one another's literature it would be better to say "put into Kazakh" or "put into Karakalpak" than "translated..."

Today there are air connections daily between Alma-Ata and Nukus and travelling between the two cities is rather easy. A road has been built between Karakalpakistan and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. We know that construction of a rail line between the two areas is under active consideration. Today the means and desire for communication and mutual enrichment are manifold for the two peoples. We have deeply perceived that the most important thing in this area is the favor, compassion and consideration of the two peoples for one another written in the hearts of their forever kin workers and the mutual support and encouragement for one for the other in terms of the great goals of the future. And what can be more powerful in the world than a joining of grand worldviews, sensitivities and hearts? We are sympathetic to every step, to the development and cultural progress of a people completely a kin to us. Every time that we exchange our views it seems as if we are greeting the Karakalpaks sincerely and openly with a "long live Karakalpakistan."

11,433

CSO: 1810/613

UZBEKISTAN NON-CHERNOZEM PROJECT LAUDED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 Jun 81 p 2

[Report: "By Dictate of the Heart"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party recently affirmed the endeavors of the Uzbekistan SSR's "Goskomvodstroy" collectives and of the workers of the Samarkand Oblast with respect to giving paternal aid to the RSFSR's Vladimir Oblast. Our correspondent, E. Khodzhayev, asked the Chairman of the (Uz SSR) State Committee for the Organization of Water Utilization, Nabidzhon Ganiyevich Kurbonov, to explain the importance of this patriotic undertaking:

Three years ago the people of Novgorod, heeding a party call and the heart's dictates, received with great enthusiasm a group of Uzbek development experts, collectives responsible to our committee, who had taken a decision to utilize the Non-Chernozem lands. In a very short period, development and construction specialists formed the administration of a special organization in the capital of Parfino Rayon. They are carrying out their pioneering projects in adverse elements, in swamps, and in rocky areas.

Like all Soviet peoples, the many sections of our committee greeted the resolutions of the 26th Congress of our beloved party of both the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "Concerning the Further Development of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone For the Years 1981-1985" with genuine feelings of joy.

Our collectives are demonstrating their tendency for contributing a greater share toward the further raising of the village economy of the Non-Chernozem zone. This is in keeping with what was said in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU's Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, at the party's 26th Congress on the necessity for carrying out the development of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem zone in the shortest possible time through the strength and zeal of all of the republics. For this reason too, our committee's very numerous development, irrigation, and construction specialists consider it their own internationalist duty to greatly increase their paternal aid for the comprehensive development of the Non-Chernozem zone.

Recently we visited Vladimir Oblast which falls into the category of Non-Chernozem land. Because of this, the heads of the workers of the above mentioned oblast were in the clouds, because they are greatly pleased with the offer of a helping hand by

the Uzbeks who have won fame by making deserts productive and creating these gardens and orchards, by constructing complex irrigation works and completely changing the faces of Ivanovo and Novgorod Oblasts. We went and saw the future work sites together with the director and specialists of Vladimir Oblast. They received with pleasure-gratitude our proposals for draining the swamp areas of Gus-Khrustal, Suzdal, Melenki, and Strunino Rayons in the Meshchensk Sedimentary zone and our plans for irrigating them by means of artificial sprinkling. We pledged to determine objectives of significance for the complex draining of "Aserkhobskii" sovkhos as well as for sizeable production and cultural matters.

Not much has been done on this, but I am not mistaken when I say that construction projects have been started in Vladimir Oblast. In the city of Vladimir, the trust of the special "Uzvladimirvodstroy" organization has been formed. The young energetic specialist Murad Pulatovich Pulatov has been appointed to the position of director. So far, the 31 year old M. Pulatov has demonstrated his initiative and progressiveness in directing the "Samarkandvodstroy" trust. In addition, five mobile cranes have been arranged for in the framework of the new trust. In our times there are projects of huge dimensions. I would like to give two figures to illustrate their size. In the rayon where our collectives worked during the 10th Five-Year Plan, the people of Vladimir carried out construction and assembly projects amounting to 15 million rubles. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, however, we are striving for the 45 million ruble mark. Do you see how enormous the future-projects front is?

Our specialists, our development and mechanization experts, and our drainage and irrigation experts have overcome the primary difficulties in making Novgorod Oblast's Parfino Rayon productive and have greatly increased research. This research is very useful given the conditions of Vladimir Oblast. For this reason, we have recognized the need for building, during the 11th Five-Year Plan, a housing unit of at least 28,000 square meters, for erecting institutes for vocational-technical education, and for forming huge motor pools and industrial bases. Most importantly, we need to drain a 12,800 hectare area and prepare to enter it into the sphere of the village economy, to irrigate 5,700 hectares of land, and to appropriate a capital sum of 12 million rubles for the formation of the above mentioned sovkhos. When we went to Novgorod we spent the first year in preparations. It was not like this, however, in Vladimir Oblast.

The workers of the oblast placed at our disposal the most modern machinery and technical equipment. For this reason, we decided to appropriate a capital sum of 7 million rubles for the year 1981.

At present, the main group of Uzbek specialists has begun work in Vladimir Oblast. In addition, the Uzbekistan Komsomol has placed at our disposal detachments of the student organization comprised of 200 people. Thirty people who have completed hydromelioration tekhniki and the necessary number of specialists with higher education are arriving. One hundred and fifty people who have completed institutes of vocational-technical education have also communicated their desire to utilize their practical experience in production in Vladimir Oblast.

Our collectives are very grateful that the endeavors they have begun were affirmed by the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers. There is no doubt that the new endeavors of Uzbekistan's reclamation experts serve to further strengthen the friendship between the Uzbek and Russian people and contribute a fitting share towards carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the further development of the agriculture of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem zone.

REGIONAL

EMPHASIS ON NONCHERNOZEM PROJECT CONTINUES

UzSSR Nonchernozem Region Resolution

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Report on CPUz Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers decree on initiative of Goskomvodstroy collectives and Samarkandskaya Oblast workers regarding sponsorship of Vladimirskaya Oblast in RSFSR for agricultural development in line with 26th CPSU Congress decisions]

[Text] The working people of Uzbekistan, just as all other Soviet people, the decree states, were deeply pleased by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On the Further Development of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR During 1981-1985."

Constantly strengthening their fraternal ties with the great Russian people, expressing a desire to augment their contribution to the quickest possible development of agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone, and guided by the words voiced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, when he presented the accountability report to the 26th party congress, in reference to the need for concerted effort by all republics in the quickest possible development of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the working people of Uzbekistan feel that it is their international duty to considerably intensify their sponsorship of agricultural development in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

The valuable initiative regarding the sponsorship of Vladimirskaya Oblast in meliorative construction and the comprehensive improvement of land was put forth by the collectives of the republic Goskomvodstroy [State Committee for Hydraulic Engineering Construction] and the workers of Samarkandskaya Oblast. Attaching great significance to this patriotic proposal, the CPUz Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers commended their initiative.

The proposal of the Uzbek SSR Goskomvodstroy regarding the organization of the Uzvladimirvodstroy Construction Trust in Vladimir in 1981 was adopted. The republic Goskomvodstroy has been ordered to:

Bring the trust volume of contracted construction and installation work up to a level corresponding to the second wage group in 1983;

Determine specific volumes of construction and installation work for 1981 and the five-year plan as a whole in conjunction with the Main Administration for Reclamation in the Nonchernozem Zone of USSR Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] and with the approval of the Vladimirskaya party obkom and oblispolkom;

Organize a worker supply division in Vladimirskaya Oblast to begin serving the workers and employees of the Uzvladimirvodstroy Trust in July 1981;

Set up a division within the central administrative system to serve construction projects in Vladimirskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts, with the approval of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Finance and within the limits of the total administrative personnel figure;

Send 30 graduates of hydraulic engineering and reclamation tekhnikums and the necessary number of specialists with a higher education to work for the Uzvladimirvodstroy Trust in 1981.

The Samarkandskaya CPUz Obkom and the oblispolkom were requested to work with the republic Goskomvodstroy to determine the necessary number of construction and reclamation workers for the planned volume of construction and installation work in Vladimirskaya Oblast during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Finance must determine the maximum allocations for the maintenance of the personnel of the Uzvladimirvodstroy Trust and the worker supply division.

In annual plans for the distribution of produce, the Uzbek SSR Gosplan must envisage the allocation of agricultural products from Samarkandskaya Oblast, in line with the commodity turnover stipulated for the worker supply division of the Uzvladimirvodstroy Trust, in accordance with the orders of the republic Goskomvodstroy. Uzbekbriyash must arrange for the timely shipment of these products.

The Central Asian Railway Administration has been requested to allocate the necessary number of railroad cars to the republic Goskomvodstroy for the shipment of freight to Vladimirskaya Oblast. The Uzbek SSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] must render maximum assistance in supplying the Uzvladimirvodstroy Trust with spare parts for excavation machinery and transport vehicles.

The Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee has been ordered to send student construction detachments to subdivisions of the Uzvladimirvodstroy Trust in accordance with the requisitions of the republic Goskomvodstroy, including 200 people in 1981.

The Uzbek SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must annually, beginning with 1981, send 150 seniors from secondary vocational and technical institutes to facilities of the Uzvladimirvodstroy Trust for on-the-job training.

The Uzbek SSR Trade Union Council, in conjunction with the republic Goskomvodstroy, will be expected to assist in the organization of mass socialist competition by the personnel and construction subdivisions of the Uzvladimirvodstroy Trust for

the fulfillment and overfulfillment of construction assignments for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Obkoms of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and oblispolkoms must work with the republic Goskomvodstroy in sending specialists and other personnel to Vladimirskaya Oblast on work assignments.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Culture, artistic unions and the Uzbek SSR Theatrical Society will organize cultural services for construction workers. They will regularly send artistic collectives and exhibits of works by republic artists to Vladimirskaya Oblast.

The editorial boards of republic newspapers and the State Committee of the Uzbek SSR for Television and Radio Broadcasting must give broad press, radio and television coverage to the construction work performed by Uzbekistan's emissaries in Vladimirskaya Oblast.

The CPUz Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers are firmly convinced that the initiative of the Uzbek SSR Goskomvodstroy and the workers of Samarkandskaya Oblast will further strengthen the friendship of the Uzbek and Russian people and make a fitting contribution to the implementation of 26th CPSU Congress decisions regarding the further development of agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

Uzbek Water Official's Views

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by N. Kurbanov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Goskomvodstroy: "On Novgorod Territory"]

[Text] Three years ago hundreds of Uzbek hydraulic engineers answered the party's call and began to develop land in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR, build new sovkhoses on this land, lay roads and erect large production complexes.

Meliorative personnel of the Uzbek SSR Goskomvodstroy were assigned to work in Novgorodskaya Oblast.

Our republic's emissaries were given a hearty welcome by oblast inhabitants. And why not? The people here have cherished the memory of the Uzbek fighters who, along with other subunits, defended the Novgorod territory. The fascists, who were trying to encircle Leningrad, were unable to break through this defense.

The Uzparfinovodstroy Construction Administration was quickly set up in Parfino, the oblast regional center, and began operating efficiently.

It was immediately apparent, however, that the work would have to be performed under unfamiliar and difficult conditions. The Uzbek machine operators were quite experienced in desert work and had learned to move sand dunes to make way for irrigated fields. But how could they use their excavators and other equipment and their experience if they were surrounded by boundless swamps?

One day when Akhmedzhan Yarmukhamedov, an excavator operator, had just begun to install a drain pipe, he suddenly realized that his vehicle was slowly sinking. He glanced at his caterpillar tracks and, to his amazement, saw that they had sunk almost halfway into the soggy ground. The experienced machine operator did not lose his head, he instantly hitched the bucket of his excavator to a huge stump and managed, although with some difficulty, to crawl onto dry land. Several other machine operators had similar experiences.

Irrigation workers began to wonder how they could fulfill labor quotas and augment labor productivity under these conditions.

At this point, efficiency experts displayed quick thinking and resourcefulness. Excavator operator Erkin Ibragimov suggested that the caterpillar tracks be made wider. They tried it out, and it worked. The tracks of all excavators and bulldozers were modified.

At the same time, they were building temporary drains to divert subsoil water from swampy areas. When the lands had been drained and the main sewage system had been dug, the "temporaries" were covered.

As they say, experience takes time.

The Uzparfinovodstroy Administration was already performing work with an estimated cost of 2 million rubles in 1979, and over 3 million in 1980.

During this period, the Uzbeks who were working on the comprehensive construction of the Druzhba Sovkhoz had drained more than 815 hectares of land and had built large vehicle and industrial bases, dormitory facilities, a cafeteria, a kindergarten and nursery and more than 3,000 square meters of housing.

For the high indicators of their work in the fourth quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year, the construction collective was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Minvodka and the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' Union. Outstanding reclamation workers won high government honors.

The Uzbek SSR Goskomvodkhoz gives its emissaries constant effective assistance. A worker supply division has been set up in Parfino to improve the irrigation workers' supply of foodstuffs and industrial commodities. Whereas construction workers had to live in trailers at first, many have now moved into comfortable living quarters with all the conveniences. There are also many who have moved with their families. Now that the period of adjustment is over, we can confidently say that people have settled down in the new location and are coping beautifully with the winters, which have not been as bleak as they expected. The Khamza neighborhood, where Uzbekistan's emissaries live, is acquiring increasingly distinct outlines on the outskirts of Parfino.

Goskomvodstroy is taking the necessary steps to organize a precise work schedule for irrigation personnel. For example, the land developers in the Nonchernozem Zone have been sent dozens of various motor vehicles, bulldozers and excavators. A material and technical supply office has been opened, facilities are being built for the manufacture of prefabricated ferroconcrete structures, and the construction of equipment repair shops has been complete.

Each year Uzparfinovodstroy is supplied with new highly qualified personnel: workers and engineering and technical personnel of the Goskomvodstroy system from virtually all oblasts in Uzbekistan.

The party and soviet organs of Novgorodskaya Oblast and the rayon are giving our republic's emissaries considerable assistance.

All of this allows us to look to the future with confidence. There will be much to do. The comprehensive construction of the Druzhba Sovkhoz has essentially just begun. In the next 5 years, 22 million rubles will be spent, 5,300 hectares of swampland will be drained, 700 hectares of land will be improved, and more than 22,000 square meters of housing will be built. Approximately one-fifth of all this must be done this year.

The results of the first 4 months testify that the virgin land developers are working at high speed. They have assimilated over 1.1 million rubles in capital investments and fulfilled the plan by 113 percent.

Many of Goskomvodstroy's emissaries are performing productive and spirited work. The brigade of bulldozer operators headed by V. Yevlamp'yev has achieved excellent indicators. One of the reasons for this subdivision's success is the introduction of the brigade contract method.

K. Agzamov worked as an excavator operator in Uzbekistan for more than 10 years. When he arrived in Novgorodskaya Oblast, the machine operator quickly mastered a new piece of equipment, a stump puller, and now he is fulfilling two work quotas each month.

Driver V. Tripolets is working just as productively as he did in his native Fergana and is fulfilling his assignments by 140-150 percent.

Many similar examples of the labor enthusiasm of irrigation workers and their creative attitude toward their work could be cited. The Uzparfinovodstroy collective has now armed itself with the slogan: "Lag-free work of high quality and maximum efficiency."

Of course, this presupposes the correction of existing defects. In particular, the work must be performed more quickly in some areas of the comprehensive construction of the sovkhoz, especially in land reclamation. The brigade contract method must be introduced on a broader scale.

It appears that the efforts of construction workers in this area will be productive.

The party and government have made a decision regarding further agricultural development and heightened efficiency in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR during 1981-1985.

The decision calls for a great commitment on our part. The Uzbek SSR Goskomvodstroy, which is backed up in its activity by the constant support of the CPUz Central Committee and the republic government, will do everything necessary for the attainment of set objectives.

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 27, 29 Jun 81 pp 2-3

[Interview with Yerezhap Aytmuratovich Aytmuratov, secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, by special correspondent A. Yevseyev, in Tashkent: "We Must All Work Together!"; date not specified]

[Text] If a conference is going on in CPUz Central Committee Secretary Ye. Aytmuratov's office on these hot summer days, the topic is almost certain to be the harvest. And this means that they are also discussing water. Not the water that falls from the sky, but the water sent to the fields by human hands. This is why a map of the republic is spread out on the Central Committee secretary's desk. The light blue veins stand for canals and the dark blue spots stand for reservoirs and irrigation systems. The only issue is water: where it can be found, where it should be sent first, which direction new canals should take, where new reservoirs should be built....

Although I had come here to find out what Uzbek reclamation workers were doing in the Nonchernozem Zone, my first question was naturally connected with the topic of discussion in this office: with the harvest, the republic's obligation and the present concerns of its farmers.

"Harvest prospects are good. In short, we will keep the promise we made at the 26th CPSU Congress: The country will receive 5.9 million tons of Uzbek cotton in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan," Ye. Aytmuratov said. "Of course, a great deal of intense work lies ahead, including work for hydraulic engineers and land developers. Life goes on, making increasingly high demands on all those who live by the land. Today our chief concern is the more economical and effective use of all our water management systems. We want to use them more efficiently. This means that we must remodel them and constantly improve our management of them. We are building new irrigation systems and are putting 100,000 hectares of new land to use each year. Furthermore, more than half of this land has been developed comprehensively. In monetary terms, this work has 'cost' slightly over a billion rubles."

[Question] What do you mean "comprehensively"?

[Answer] This means that we are not only establishing new irrigated fields, but are also building roads, housing, preschool establishments and clubs--everything needed to make these fields "work" successfully.

[Question] But now Uzbekistan's work in the Nonchernozem Zone has to be added to all of its other obligations. Just exactly what does this "addition" represent?

[Answer] It is equivalent to approximately 4 percent of all the hydraulic engineering work we are performing in the republic. But this figure means little to the uninitiated: In the Nonchernozem Zone we have completely different work conditions, a different climate, difficulties with roads, many swamps, and construction "rears" that are located 4,000 kilometers away. Therefore, if you want some idea of what our people are doing in the Nonchernozem Zone, it would probably be wiser to talk about the projected results of the Uzbek builders' work. This is the only way to clarify the actual volume of work they expect to perform.

[Question] On what areas are they concentrating?

[Answer] First of all, they have to build five new sovkhoses: two in Novgorodskaya Oblast, two in Ivanovskaya and one in Vladimirskaya. Furthermore, judging by all indications, this figure will rise. We will apparently be building one more sovkhos in Vladimirskaya Oblast. All of them will be large vegetable, meat and dairy farms. They will include settlements of 300-400 residences apiece, facilities for large cattle, hothouses and machine repair shops. They will include 6,000-7,000 hectares of farmland: drained and irrigated land which will produce food for the cities and fodder for livestock. They will include a school, a hospital, a kindergarten, a cultural center and a cafeteria. In short, everything required for a normal life and work. This kind of sovkhos (their names are Druzhba, Tashkentskiy and Uzbekistan) costs around 40 million rubles, and around 2,000 people will live there. In general, they represent modern agricultural cities with a high level of production. For example, the Tashkentskiy Sovkhos will produce the same quantity of early vegetables as all of Novgorodskaya Oblast produced in 1975. When the Uzbekistan and Druzhba Sovkhoses start working at their projected capacity, they will produce more than 40,000 tons of vegetables, and if we add this to the quantity now being produced, it will completely cover the vegetable requirements of Ivanovskaya Oblast.

But, I repeat, the establishment of sovkhoses is not all that our reclamation and construction workers are doing. In the next 5 years they will have to transform 50,000 hectares of swampland into fertile fields, irrigate 13,000 hectares of arid lands and remove all the stones and shrubs from 20,000 hectares of wasteland. They will build 120,000 square meters of housing. And even this does not complete the list: I have not said anything about the road construction we are conducting or about our participation in the establishment of a massive construction base in the Nonchernozem Zone, without which the gigantic program for the development of this region could never be completed. Our contribution to this project consists of plants for the production of ferroconcrete structures, with a capacity of 100,000 cubic meters, and keramzit panels.

[Question] Now let me ask you about the Uzbek builders' first steps in the Nonchernozem Zone. Specifically, why was Novgorodskaya Oblast chosen as the site of your first "landing"? Was it because many soldiers from Uzbekistan fought in the battle near the walls of this ancient city during the Great Patriotic War?

[Answer] Yes, you could say that this was one of the reasons, although soldiers from Uzbekistan fought on all fronts. But many people in our republic are quite familiar with the Novgorod territory. Some of them fought on the northwestern front and saw it with their own eyes. They remember its trees and lakes and, what is most important, they know what the war did to it. Others have never seen it, but they also have their own special attachment to the Novgorod territory: Their fathers, sons and brothers will spend eternity there. This is why we feel deeply responsible for the future of this ancient territory, for which the soldiers of our republic gave their lives.

But you wanted to know about the Uzbek builders' initial move to the Nonchernozem Zone. Everything went according to tradition: trailers, tents, special trains carrying equipment--excavators, motor vehicles, cranes and bulldozers (they brought everything with them from Uzbekistan). They unpacked, took their bearings and

looked around. They were greeted warmly. They gasped at the sight of the trees and water all around them. More trees and water than anyone from Uzbekistan had ever seen.... But then the cold season arrived. This was in late fall 1974. But it was all right; they coped with the cold too. They adjusted completely and grew accustomed to the winter and to the torrents of rain. Some people have already settled for good in Russia. Some have married and have started families. Children have been born. One worker even had twins: one daughter named Nadezhda and another named Nargis. Imagine: an Uzbek man from Novgorod, an Uzbek woman from Vladimir! But so what, this sounds just fine!

Of course, the tent towns disappeared long ago. Our builders live in comfortable dwellings. One settlement is called Khamza, named after the great Uzbek writer. The settlements we built have their own tea-houses, and bakeries where the traditional Uzbek flat cakes are baked. I have been told that the local inhabitants have already tasted their splendor, and the cakes are now being bought up right and left by the Russian population. Cultural exchange is now beginning to supplement this "dietary" exchange, as it should. For example, a large exhibit of the works of Uzbek artists and master folk craftsmen was held in Novgorod. This was followed by a reciprocal visit to Tashkent by Novgorod's Sadko folk ensemble.

[Question] As I recall, in their native land the Uzbek irrigators were mainly concerned with providing fields with water, but in the Nonchernozem Zone they have to do the opposite: They have to drain swamland. Does this require retraining?

[Answer] Why? Ditches, canals, gutters, headers and drainage networks are required in both cases. And who said that the Nonchernozem Zone does not need water? There is a need, a great need! After you drain a field and give it a chance to live, you must give it something to drink. Are there no dry and rainless summer months, no droughts in Russia? This is why we are building reservoirs, pumping stations and head races and installing sprinkler systems and even drainage systems, with the aid of which surplus water can be returned to the fields if necessary. This is called a "controlled recycling system."

[Question] Please say a few words about the people, those to whom Uzbekistan has entrusted the important and difficult mission of representing it on Russia's fields.

[Answer] They are the most highly qualified workers. Most of them are young. Our collectives consist of around 5,000 people. Of course, there are 2,000 or 3,000 more in the summer. Komsomol and student detachments are working successfully here. We have opened vocational proficiency schools in the Nonchernozem Zone for those who do not qualify as specialists in construction or reclamation.

[Question] The natural conditions of Uzbekistan are quite different from those of Russia....

[Answer] Well, what can I say? People have to adapt.... Here in Uzbekistan we can work to the utmost (and we do, of course) all year; the weather is good all year. But in Novgorodskaya Oblast this is not possible: It has rain, snow and frosts. It is a good thing that we are now acquiring new equipment which can perform meliorative work (and this, you understand, is the kind of work I am referring

to) at any time of the year. Now we can lay drain pipes even when the ground is frozen. We can boldly work in swamps without the fear that we will "lose" our vehicles.

[Question] Even if we disregard the weather, you probably have enough problems.

[Answer] Yes. We do have other problems. The most pressing is probably our difficulty with shipments of construction materials, some of which still have to be shipped from Uzbekistan. Just imagine what these shipments cost! It is true that the situation is improving now that many quarries and construction industry bases are being built. Apparently, soon we will have adequate local supplies of sand, gravel and ferroconcrete. Another big problem is the need for better technology. There is, for example, a method for the continuous laying of drain pipes. But there is one "minor" requirement: "endless" plastic pipe. This would quadruple the speed of pipe laying operations! But plastic pipe is still scarce because the chemical industry is producing very little. So we are using the old method: We are putting clay pipe into the ground, and this is a costly, inconvenient and not very productive process.

[Question] In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said that the task of developing the Nonchernozem Zone must be accomplished collectively, through concerted effort by all republics. We know that many union republics are participating in carrying out the program for the development of the Nonchernozem Zone. What kind of work experience could the emissaries from your republic share here?

[Answer] As you know, Uzbekistan was among the first to send its reclamation and construction workers to the Nonchernozem Zone, soon after the publication of the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR." In 1976 the party Central Committee recommended that other republics, krais and oblasts utilize the experience of the Uzbek SSR, which was participating in the performance of grand-scale work in the Nonchernozem Zone.

Specifically, what kind of experience could we tell our colleagues about today? First of all, we could tell them about our methods of organizing this kind of construction, our methods of organization and administration. A special trust has been set up in each oblast of the Nonchernozem Zone where we are working. The trust has jurisdiction over mobile mechanized columns, and this is our main shock force. Each column has a sponsor. For example, one is sponsored by Tashkent, another by Andizhan, a third by Samarkand, and so forth. The sponsor supplies the column with personnel and equipment.

The Uzbek workers' participation in the transformation of the Nonchernozem Zone is one of the central concerns of the republic Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Central Committee First Secretary Sh. R. Rashidov and the party, soviet and economic organs in all of our oblasts. We could also tell about our winter work practices. Uzbek reclamation workers have successfully employed methods which have allowed them to put the fields in good condition even in winter. Of course, we will also be happy to learn from our friends from other republics who are working in the Nonchernozem Zone.

[Question] Here is my last question, Yerezhep Aytmuratovich: As we have explained today, the reclamation and construction workers of Uzbekistan have much to do, both at home and elsewhere. Apparently, they had just as much work to do 7 years ago, when Uzbekistan offered to participate in carrying out the program for the development of the Nonchernozem Zone. It seems to me that this offer, this desire to take on additional responsibilities, was motivated primarily by political and moral considerations. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes, it is. We acted in accordance with the laws of friendship and fraternity among all Soviet peoples. We could not have acted in any other way.... Step up to the window and look at Tashkent, at these beautiful buildings and tree-lined streets, and tell me: When Tashkent was lying in ruins after an earthquake, who helped us lift it up and make it even more beautiful? It was the entire Soviet population, the entire nation. Look at those elegant boulevards. The buildings there were erected by people from Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk and Kiev.... And there, on Lenin Street, is the subway station. The Moscow subway construction workers helped us build our underground railway. When the Uzbek people were fighting anti-Soviet forces during the Civil War, who was fighting by our side, without a thought for their own lives? Russian Red Army soldiers, weavers from Ivanovo and workers from St. Petersburg. And who helped us elevate the Golodnaya Steppe? The entire nation, all of the republics. But the great Russian people helped most of all. And it was certainly our duty to tell the Russian people, when they were faced by the prospect of unprecedented work in the Nonchernozem Zone: Dear friends, we want to work with you. It was with your help that we became the largest and strongest center of reclamation and irrigation work in the nation, and everything is going well in the republic. Allow us to share our experience with you now. We will make every effort, working by your side, to turn your northern lands into highly productive lands and, in this way, repay at least part of the debt we owe you for the tremendous, selfless and fraternal assistance that you have been giving us for all these years.

Finally, this is not so much a matter of assistance as of something natural and necessary, not only to Russia but to all of us, to the entire family of fraternal republics. We are participating in a project which may be Russian, but it is of unionwide significance.

Here in Uzbekistan we have a construction method we call the khashar, in which all of us work together, all at once, like one family, with each person doing as much as possible for others. For us, the transformation of the Nonchernozem Zone is also a khashar.

This can only be done by extremely close friends, by the members of one friendly family.

What can I add: We are brothers. And this says it all....

8588
CSO: 1800/620

ESTONIAN WRITERS UNION CHAIRMAN SPEAKS AT USSR WRITERS UNION CONGRESS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 3

[Speech by Paul Kuusberg, chairman of the board of the Estonian Union of Writers, at the 7th Congress of USSR Writers; date not specified]

[Text] Comrades.

There has already been much businesslike talk at our congress on those fundamental processes that characterize the development of multinational Soviet literature, and also on the great tasks that face writers in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Much of what has been said from this podium applies also to Estonian literature.

Estonian literature is also developing in a way that is organically linked with the life of the people, and in the best works of Estonian literature man and his ideas, feelings and aspiration are also depicted in a profound and versatile way.

In the period between the congresses Estonian literature has continued its fruitful development. During the past 10 to 15 years the number of promising new works has doubled. The development of Estonian literature is typified by the broad and versatile use both of subjects and artistic means, and also by the complete statement of problems and a broader approach to the portrayal of man. The range of our poetry extends from the problems of normal, everyday life to the most general questions of existence, from the poeticization of narrow personal experience to reflection on the destiny of our own generation, of all our people, of mankind.

With each passing year the subject matter and problematic range of prose are further extended. The theme of contemporaneity dominates, and the present concept of life is inherent in all our literature, including in those works whose action takes place in the past. This could be said, for example, of Yaan Kross' novel "Imperatorskiy bezumets" [The Mad Emperor] which is one of the most imposing achievements of our prose in recent years. In his novel "Ya pogib v pervoye leto voyny" [I Died in the First Year of the War] Yukhan Peegel' has succeeded in seeing and showing man in war in a new way. And we must not fail to mention Vladimir Beekman's novel "I sto smertey" [And a Hundred Deaths] in which, without embellishment, he depicts the most acute class struggle that developed at the beginning of the war in the southern regions of Estoniya almost into civil war.

Our criticism has also paid due recognition to the prose that has a documentary basis; among this I would name Lennart Meri's book "Serebristy rassvet" [The Silver Dawn].

Among the numerous works examining the contemporary scene I would like to pick out Mati Unt's novel "Osenniy bal" [The Autumn Ball] which tells of the complex phenomena accompanying urbanization, and novels by Eme Beekman, Mats Traat, Enna Vetema, Teet Kallas, Villem Gross, Vyayno Ilus and others; and also the short prose works of Arvo Valton, Reyn Saluri, Vayno Vahking, Yuri Tuulik and others.

The search for the new in Estonian literature is intense and characteristic. The method of socialist realism provides authors with unlimited possibilities in their search for and formulation of the essential "self" in the development of their own inimitable and individual style. Here I would like to emphasize that the authors who set the tone in our literature, whether they be writers who have represented the apex of our literature for years--people like Betti Alver and Debora Vaarandi, Aadu Khint and Erni Krusten, Lilli Promet and Ellen Niyt--or whether they are people who have made their mark in literature only during the seventies--as for example Yukhan Viiding and Mari Saat--have all worked out their very own features. And in this case, let us note that during the 40 years of Soviet power, a literature has been formed here in Estoniya that is inherently rich and unique in its style and content and many-sided in its view of problems and broad in its mode, constantly revealing original new talents. The development of socialism has instilled diversity into the Estonian national literature and enriched it.

The best of our literature is imbued with the desire to penetrate deep into life. Writers are not satisfied with merely a single external verisimilitude of life, which, it is true, suffices for some writers; they strive to reveal the reality. The trend there for all to see is to approach not the situations but the reality that is an integral part of man in the modern world, to penetrate the inner world of people by studying the quite complex interrelationships between man and a rapidly changing environment. Some writers do this by describing in detail the world of human feelings and reflections, paying particular attention to inner monologues, while others make use of symbols and allegories. Yet others again create pictures and situations in which the quiddity of man is revealed, as it were, in an unexpected lightning flash. All this is just questions of style in writing. However, the trend toward the revelation of the inner world is indisputable. And of course, this trend is inherent not only in Estonian literature; it is typical of all multinational Soviet literature.

The dynamic development of our society in the postwar years, and that means during a time scarcely more than the span of a single generation, has radically altered man's position in reality. The medium in which a man lives, his means of conveyance, his apparel, his leisure, his habits and customs--all have changed, become something else. Before the war Estoniya could be called agrarian, with two-thirds of the population living on the land; now the overwhelming part of the population lives and works in cities and industrial centers. Life is not being transformed in so linear a fashion that all changes serve only to enrich life, make it more diverse, make it happier. For example, the increasing rates of urbanization are leading people into new areas of increased tension to which not everyone,

particularly those who have moved from rural tranquility to the large city, is capable of rapidly adapting. As a result, the inner equilibrium may be disturbed. Some work, even at the most up-to-date enterprise, can be so monotonous and stupefying that labor is bereft even of the slightest creative element and a man becomes indifferent to his affairs and dissatisfied with life. Life has always demanded and with each passing day it demands with greater insistency, that literature should penetrate as deeply as possible into the soul of man and give increasing attention to ethical and moral qualities. Literature faces the task of fighting with increasing purposefulness for the principal values of mankind.

The course of the building of socialism shows that that the higher the stage of development we reach, the more complex becomes the dialectical development of life. Life endlessly poses new problems, including the ones we cannot yet foresee. The development of life requires that literature should penetrate ever more deeply into interpersonal relationships, depict life in its broadest sense, and give the greatest possible attention to people's criteria, values and attitudes. In literature's endeavor to relate to man as a unique individual it has shown a burning interest in people's ways of life and the formation of their ethics, and it has acted to prevent in the whirl of scientific research progress and in the increasingly rapid tempo of life, the loss of warmth and kindness.

And now, once again, another problem.

In our country a process is taking place in which the various national cultures are being enriched. I note that right from the start, Estonian democratic literature has shown an inherently friendly attitude toward other peoples and their culture, not shutting itself off in isolation but striving to appreciate the culture of other peoples and to enrich its own spiritual world with the value, of their literature. In our time, the riches of literature are being spread ever more widely, both in the Soviet Union and throughout the world. If it is approached from the standpoint of literature, the process of mutual enrichment of the Soviet national cultures is more fruitful the better translation activity is organized.

It is essential to place a high value on the work of people who on their own initiative have studied the languages of the fraternal peoples and thoroughly familiarized themselves with the life of these peoples. The more so since there is still no established system for the mutual study of the languages and literatures of the Soviet peoples on an all-union scale. Within the framework of the higher educational system there is no place at all for the training of literary translators. There is no firm system for exchanges of students and postgraduates interested in translation among the union republics, and no special-purpose student grants in either the higher educational system or the USSR Union of Writers.

It is absolutely essential to train translators who have a good knowledge of the language, literature and life of the people whose authors they translate, and this should be purposeful and according to plan. Our spiritual international life and its deepening and development largely depend on the resolution of this problem. Five years ago at the previous congress we proposed that in the interests of mutual enrichment of the Soviet literatures, the republic unions of writers should have at their disposal funds for student grants for promising young

translators for longer periods, up to 1 or 2 years, so that they can be sent to study in the appropriate union republics; and please permit me to repeat this proposal yet again. We should not be content just because we can always find some young person who is prepared, the difficulties notwithstanding, to study a particular fraternal language and get to know more about the life of a given fraternal people. The mutual enrichment of the literatures is a process that can and must be deepened.

The delegates of the Estonian SSR consider that the new board and secretariat of the Union of Writers should tackle these questions more seriously.

Comrades. The progressive masters of the pen in various epochs from many countries and peoples have created hundreds and thousands of books in the interest of man's harmonious spiritual development. But never before have the aspirations of the organs of power and the writers coincided as they have in the socialist society. And in our country, there have never been so many material and spiritual blessings as now available for use in the all-around development of the individual. Estonian writers understand this profoundly and are devoting their talent and capabilities to the service of this great goal. (Applause).

9642

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REGIONAL

GAME LAUDED AS IMPORTANT KAZAKH CULTURAL LEGACY

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by R. Karimbaev, republic rank player and ex-KaSSR toghyz-qumalaq champion: "A National Legacy Should Not be Forgotten"]

[Text] One of the games widespread among the Kazakhs, Kirghiz and Altay peoples is toghyz-qumalaq, "counting off by eights." The game is also called qoyshylar algebrasy, "shepherd's algebra." In popularity the game ranks with the singing of songs among the people. The game teaches not just repidity in calculating but accuracy as well.

The game qalaq, "wing," which is similar to toghyz-qumalaq, is discussed in the 1971 No 12 issue of NAUKA I ZHIZN'. According to archaeologists qalaq is similar to chess and checkers. Toghiyz-qumalaq numbers and hollows are engraved on a stone at the top of a large hill at a place called Aqshuqyr near Karatau city. It is unknown who engraved the board.

The similarity of the board to the game qalaq is surprising. In qalaq the counting off is by sixes and in togyz-qumalaq by eights. The two games are played, on the surface at least, by tossing pellets of sheep dung into a "yurt" one by one. The player accumulating the largest number of pellets wins. The difference between toghyz-qumalaq and other games, however, is that it is really a mathematical game.

Young and old play the game eagerly once they have learned the rules. In order to ensure blocking the other players on the board as the game progresses a player must know the four kinds of mathematical operations well. Players starting as teenagers continue to play throughout their lives. Making a board is not very difficult. In olden days the board was made by scooping out the earth.

Some 162 pellets are grouped by eights on both sides of the board. Each player then takes up position opposite the "yurts." The "yurts" have the following designations: No 1 is "rear," No 2 "don't be useless," No 3 don't leave out the name," No 4 "ask the name," No 5 "face," No 6 "waistband," No 7 "the bloody trap," No 8 "blue neck" and No 9 "forehead."

Leading Kazakh intellectuals such as Abay and Shogan were thoroughly acquainted with togyz-qumalaq in their time and devoted much attention to it. They became players well known to the people. Since no records were kept then, however, the moves are lost.

The Kazakh hero Bayyrzhan Momyshuly, who returned home on leave in the winter of 1944 during the Great Patriotic War suggested that the game be included among Kazakh national sports. Later, when a competition was organized, Aqpanbetov Raqymbay of Dzhambul'skaya Oblast was among competitors coming from every direction and became republic champion. He continued to hold the title for ten competitions.

In 1947 Shaymerden Ybyraev, a teacher at the Kazakh Mining-Metallurgical Institute created written notations for the game. Muzafar Raqymqulov and Talap Sultanbekov have written books greatly assisting the spread of the game among the people.

We mention with great satisfaction the name of D. Polyakov, head of the Physical Culture and Sports Chair of the Kustanayskaya Oblast Agricultural Institute. Polyakov is a man who has contributed greatly to the development of the game in the northern oblasts. Recently persons from Dzhambul'skaya Oblast such as S. Tileubaev and A. Aqshoraev have come to be innovators in toghyz-qumalaq.

As a consequence of their efforts, tournament, popular and demonstration boards have been created. The tournament board has been produced in large numbers by the Onerpaz People's Jewellery Factory of Dzhambul city and disseminated widely in Kazakhstan and Kirghizia.

The help of everyone is needed in propagandizing for toghyz-qumalaq. It would be particularly wonderful if union and Komsomol organizations were to aid in the development of the game. It is our fervent aim that large numbers of groups be established among school students and young people taught to cultivate a tradition of their forebears.

11,433

CSO: 1810/614

REGIONAL

PEOPLES' CONTROL COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 28 May 81 p 3

[Text of two reports from the Uzbek SSR Peoples' Control Committee]

[Text] Let's Make Productive Use of Motor Transportation

Peoples' controllers, together with the Finance and Internal Affairs Ministries, have investigated how service and special light industrial vehicles are used in organizations and institutions subordinate to the Construction, Rural Construction, Food Industry, and Municipal Services Ministries, as well as to the "Uzbekbirlashuv", and have determined that serious shortcomings are being permitted in this area. Attention is not being paid to efficient utilization of service and special light industrial vehicles and to decreasing expenditures in the aforementioned organizations and institutions. As a result, unnecessary costs are rising each year.

Due to violations in the use of vehicles in 112 of the 127 enterprises and organizations investigated, an additional sum of 1,235,000 rubles was spent during 1980 and the first 2 months of this year. Shortcomings like this exist in 12 of the 18 organizations of the Construction Ministry, 24 of the 26 organizations of the Rural Construction Ministry, and 23 of the 25 institutions subordinate to the "Uzbekbirlashuv".

The republic Peoples' Control Committee urges that the necessary punitive measures be meted out to the various leaders of ministries and offices who have not seriously occupied themselves with the aforementioned problem and who have caused many state funds to be foolishly spent.

Railroad Cars Should Not Stand Idle

The administration of the Uzbekistan Metallurgy Plant is not seriously occupying itself with the problems of efficient utilization of railroad transportation, of loading and unloading railroad cars in the allotted times, and of further expanding railroad branch lines. This is why railroad cars were not in service 690,200 hours in the last five year plan and 19,300 in the first quarter of 1981 above the planned rate. As a result, the plant has paid fines of more than 738,000 rubles over the 5 years and 3 months.

Organizations of the railroad and automobile transportation administration of the "Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy" are also not unloading cars according to schedule. The work of loading and unloading is being accomplished in 15-22 hours instead of 6 hours. Railroad branch lines are in a chaotic condition. They have no machinery for loading and unloading. Cars are not unloaded at night or on vacations and holidays.

The Uzbek SSR Peoples' Control Committee has issued a severe reprimand to R. Subkhanqulov, deputy director of the Uzbekistan Metallurgy Plant, because he has not assured the efficient utilization of railroad cars and has been indifferent toward their standing idle for long periods of time.

REGIONAL

RESPONSES OF LOCAL UZBEK LANGUAGE PAPERS TO PARTY CONGRESS

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 10 Jun 81 p 2

[Press survey: "Standard of Militancy"]

[Text] The immense economic and social program of the 11th Five-Year Plan outlined at the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the tasks arising from the principles explained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report to the party congress are being integrated with all possible speed into the Soviet people's labor that is watered by a spirit of creativity in order to increase its force and is performed for the sake of the welfare of our Motherland. Our newspapers are actively assisting party committees in bringing socialist competition to a peak in order to successfully and fully realize national economic plans and are making a substantial contribution by constantly and fully mobilizing our people to increase production efficiency and to improve work quality.

The editorial office of the Fergana oblast newspaper KOMMUNA is efficiently utilizing every conceivable format and press genre in broadly propagandizing among workers the materials of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. New rubrics have been initiated for the purpose of expanding the propagandization of congress ideas. Under the rubric "Letter on Economics," rather learned, positive and detailed analytical articles have been published. A double page telling about the plans of the "Moskva" kolkhoz in Kirov rayon for economic and social development during the 11th Five-Year Plan, as well as materials devoted to publicizing the experience of labor organizing on the "Leninism" kolkhoz in Altıarık Rayon according to the brigade (zveno) method, left a deep impression on readers.

The creation of large cotton and rice growing areas on the lower course of the Amu Darya River will be continued at a rapid pace during the eleventh five year plan. It is especially good that the newspaper SOVET QARAQALPAQISTONI (SOVIET KARAKALPAKISTAN) has provided considerable space on its pages for materials devoted to publicizing the work in this area. Under the rubric "Along the Routes of the Five Year Plan", the story is being told about the great projects of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the construction work on irrigation structures. The formation of round table discussions between scholars, specialists and leading production engineers on the topic of tasks assigned workers of the autonomous republic in accordance with the program advanced by the 26th Congress of the CPSU has turned into a good tradition within the activities of the editorial office.

Correspondence, sketches and reportage telling about the energy and courage of workers who are constantly intensifying socialist competition in order to put the decisions of the party congress into operation are being placed in prominent spots on the pages of the oblast newspaper KHORAZM HAQIQATI (KHOREZM TRUTH). Under the rubric "To 7 November--the Yearly Plan," information about competition leaders and materials about production leaders are receiving broad space. The mobile editorial office of KHORAZM HAQIQATI visits rayons, large production factories and kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and comes out with materials devoted to publicizing the experience of leading workers as well as to constructively criticizing various shortcomings in their work. The article "The Place of the Communist is in the Front Rank" by Rahim Babajanov, brigade leader on the kolkhoz imeni Akhunbabayev in Urgench rayon and member of the raykom bureau, stands out in its keen journalistic flair, its proclamatory force, and its call to oblast communists and workers to conscientiously carry out the tasks placed on them by the congress.

In Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report to the congress, he spoke about the necessity to always deeply feel a responsibility skillfully and thriftily to advance the economic plan. He said the following: "The Soviet people must feel a responsibility for skillfully, fully and efficiently using the very large potential that has been brought into being." From this point of view, we see that the oblast newspaper FERGANSKAYA PRAVDA (FERGANA TRUTH) has been putting into operation a number of exemplary works. These are the titles of just the lead articles published on the pages of this newspaper: "Economic Work in the Village," "Labor Discipline Shall Be Strengthened," "The Economy and Economizing," and "Let's Raise the Degree of Leadership Over the Economy." When we look through the bundle of newspapers, we see that these ideas are explained in detail and that the experience of working in a thrifty manner as well as shortcomings in this work are being profoundly and thoroughly analyzed. Under the rubric "Let's Open Fire on Thriftlessness," acute and constructively critical materials are frequently being provided by the newspaper.

Much material is being published on the pages of quite a few newspapers like UCHQUN (SPARK) in Namangan Rayon, YANGIYOL (NEW WAY) in Yangiyol Rayon, CHUST HAQIQATI (CHUST TRUTH) in Chust Rayon, and MARGHILAN HAQIQATI (MARGILAN TRUTH) in Margilan City concerning the problems of increasing production efficiency and work quality, of thriftiness, and of developing the organizational and ideological-political work among the masses. Informing them of the extent to which the tasks assigned by the congress are being carried out and explaining these tasks in a detailed and systematic fashion have become the leading theme of the day and the criterion of the newspapers' militancy.

At the same time, as stressed in the resolution of the CC CPU "Concerning the work of the Kashkadarya obkom on behalf of increasing the role of public information and propaganda methods in mobilizing workers to carry out the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU", various newspapers are still not effectively performing their job of explaining to workers in a detailed and systematic fashion the decisions of the 26th party congress. Their diligence, creativeness, and proficiency in thoroughly analyzing work conditions in various places are insufficient.

In certain cases, acute problems in the life of labor collectives are put aside. It is also happening that some newspaper editorial offices are decreasing their attention to jobs they've started in order to fulfill ahead of time their assignments from the 11th Five-Year Plan. The initiative of eleven leading laborers and construction and transportation workers to fulfill eleven annual assignments

during the present five year plan appeared on the page of the newspaper ANDIZHANSKAYA PRAVDA (ANDIZHAN TRUTH). Unfortunately, the newspaper's editorial office does not consistently and regularly publish the selfless labor of the performers of such valuable and patriotic actions. Looking through the materials on the pages of the oblast newspaper SIRDARYO HAQIQATI (SYRDARYA TRUTH) provides evidence that the editorial collective is not displaying sufficient creativeness in publicizing the immeasurable constructive works (provided for) in the 11th Five-Year Plan and the public competition of oblast workers in the virgin land. To some degree, a pulpit is provided for production leaders in the pages of this newspaper. However, the totally elevating spirit and the positive experience accumulated by labor collectives on behalf of putting congress decisions into operation are not fully revealed in these materials.

It is well known that very great demands were placed by the 26th CPSU Congress on the political-organizational work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in order to mobilize workers to fulfill the 11th Five-Year Plan. Even though it is necessary that this theme occupy a prominent place in every issue of newspapers, quite a few newspapers have so far been limiting themselves to providing superficial and boring materials. The Soviet way of life is not being propagandized by a number of newspapers in a sufficient, detailed and influential fashion. The total elevation brought into existence through the mobilizing spirit of the congress and the socialist competition that is broadly peaking is not finding its full-blooded expression on the pages of our newspapers. Numerous decrees, addresses and informative materials are only now being published by the Ishtikhan Rayon newspaper KOLKHOZ HAYOTI (KOLKHOZ LIFE). Materials explaining the activism and vanguard role of communists in production are only occasionally encountered on the pages of this newspaper.

The press is a powerful and influential weapon of the party in broadly introducing progressive experience everywhere and in developing the style and method of party and economic leadership. Broadly publicizing the new forms of socialist competition aimed at high work efficiency and quality, broadly disseminating the initiative of leading production workers who accept the duty of fulfilling ten and even more than ten annual assignments during the 11th Five-Year Plan, and the comparative analysis of the work of collectives that are achieving different results under the same conditions is the important task of our press.

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REGIONAL

LATVIAN PLAN FULFILLMENT PROBLEMS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "In the Latvian SSR Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Latvian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has discussed the results of plan fulfillment in the economic and social development of the LaSSR for the first half of 1981. M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the LaSSR Council of Ministers and the republic Gosplan chairman, delivered the report on this question.

The following also spoke at the meeting of the central committee bureau: I.V. Bondaletov and E.K. Peterson, deputy chairmen of the LaSSR Council of Ministers; I.N. Ulmanis, LaSSR Minister of Construction; L.P. Vitol, Minister of Forestry and the Timber Industry; and I.T. Makarenko, chief of the Pribaltiyskiy Railroad.

Following a thorough discussion, in which LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members comrades A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap, V.I. Dmitriyev and P.Ya. Strautmanis participated, an appropriate decree was adopted.

It is noted in the decree that, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the party organizations and labor collectives in the republic have done definite work to fulfill plan tasks and socialist pledges during the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Everywhere socialist competition has been developed under the slogan "For High Quality at Each Working Place." The main efforts of the workers are being directed toward resolving key tasks in the intensification of the national economy and raising production efficiency. Measures outlined by the party and government to improve the economic mechanism are being realized in a planned manner.

During the period January through June 1981 the volume of industrial output in the republic increased by R91.5 million rubles, or 2.6 percent, compared with the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity in industry rose 2.9 percent, and here the entire increase in the volume of output was achieved through this factor. During the half-year the output of highest quality production increased 19.3 percent against a planned 17.3 percent.

In agriculture, the spring sowing was carried out in the optimum periods. Work on fodder procurement and preparations for the harvest has been started.

Since the beginning of the year a number of objects of production and cultural and everyday designation have been constructed and commissioned.

The main plans for transportation and communications, retail trade turnover and the provision of everyday services have been fulfilled.

However, there are serious shortcomings in the work of a number of ministries and administrations and serious violations of state planning discipline have been permitted.

A number of enterprises have not fulfilled plans for output sales and normative net output and labor productivity. Those lagging behind include the Riga Freight Car Building Plant, the Kommutator and Latbumprom plants, and the Valmiyerskiy Fiber Glass Plant and a number of other enterprises.

During the entire 6-month period the LaSSR Ministry of Forestry and the Timber Industry (minister, comrade L.P. Vitol) has been working unsatisfactorily. More than half the timber management facilities failed to cope with the half-year plan for procurements and the delivery of timber to consumers.

The lagging permitted during the first quarter has not been eliminated at a number of ministries and production growth rates are below those set for the annual plan. Compared with the first half of 1980 production volumes have fallen in the Ministry of the Food and Meat and Dairy Industry and at the Latrybprom Association, the Sarkana zvaygzne Plant and some other enterprises.

As a whole the republic's industry has not achieved the development rates outlined in the annual plans for the enterprises. Socialist pledges for the above-plan production of a number of articles have been fulfilled late, and plan targets have not been met for the production of mainline railroad passenger cars, paper and cardboard, varnish and paint articles and some other kinds of output.

A number of collectives in the light and other sectors of industry are not insuring fulfillment of pledges adopted for the production of woolen and cotton and fabrics, knitted outer garments and underwear, leather footwear and confectionery products.

Some ministries and plants are allowing the average monthly growth rates for wages to outstrip labor productivity growth rates and are exceeding the limits imposed for the numbers of workers.

Substantial shortcomings exist in agriculture. The 6-month plan for sales to the state of meat was fulfilled only 98 percent and for milk only 95 percent. Work on fodder procurement, increasing the fertility of the fields and livestock productiveness, and preparing for the harvest is not being organized everywhere and carried out as it should.

The work of the LaSSR Ministry of Construction (minister, comrade I.N. Ulmanis) has deteriorated. The ministry has not only not eliminated the lagging permitted earlier but has even reduced construction rates. During the first 6 months the volume of construction and installation work was at a lower level than during 1980, to a total of R7.2 million. The 6-month plan for commodity construction output was fulfilled only 55 percent. The commissioning of a significant amount of housing, preschool establishments and a number of other important projects was disrupted.

The LaSSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (minister, comrade N.I. Dorofeyev) was unable to fully meet demand from the construction organizations. Considerable quantities of brick, cement, slate, lightweight concrete aggregate and ferroconcrete provided for in the 6-month plan were not delivered.

During the past months the situation with railroad transportation has deteriorated. The administration of the Pribaltiyskiy Railroad (chief, comrade I.T. Makarenko) has not succeeded in improving the utilization of rolling stock or providing uninterrupted freight transportation for the national economy. The Riga, Daugavpils and Yelgava sections of the railroad systematically disrupt plans for the transportation of construction, timber and food freight, agricultural machinery, concentrated fodder and imported freight. Because of the above-norm idle-time for freight cars during loading operations at railroad stations and on access track to organizations and enterprises, during the 6 months loading losses amounted to 4,700 freight cars.

As before consumers are still lodging many complaints about the work of the urban transportation system and the trade and everyday services enterprises.

The republic Gosstab is not insuring in full or in good time the supply of metal products, lumber, paper, cardboard and chemical raw materials.

Insufficient attention is still being given in the national economy to questions of technical progress, the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology into production, the observance of the strictest regime of thrift, and the rational use of material, financial and labor resources.

This is all seen in the fact that the development of the republic's economy still does not in full measure meet the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress or the 23d LaSSR Communist Party Congress.

Party gorkoms and raykoms are not exercising full control over the course of the fulfillment of state planning tasks and socialist pledges and over the restructuring of the economic mechanism, and they sometimes display unjustified patience with instances of violations of planning discipline and enhance only poorly the responsibility of cadres for the matters entrusted to them.

It is pointed out in the decree that the LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau considers the situation intolerable when many labor collectives in the republic are not fulfilling plan tasks for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has required all ministries and administrations, party raykoms and gorkoms, party organizations and the economic leaders of enterprises to draw up and implement effective measures to improve production efficiency and the quality of work and to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan and socialist pledges adopted.

The decree points out that special attention should be given to improving fodder procurement, improving livestock productiveness, gathering this year's harvest in a timely and high quality manner, and increasing output and sale to the state of agricultural produce.

It is essential to promote in every possible way an acceleration in the development rates for industrial output; to display concern for increasing the output and improving the quality of consumer goods; to intensify the struggle for technical progress and the economical and rational utilization of material and labor resources and seek out and use internal reserves in production; and constantly to reinforce state planning discipline and not to permit instances of unsubstantiated amendments to planned tasks by lowering them.

The LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has indicated to the LaSSR Minister of Construction comrade I.N. Ulmanis the considerable deterioration in the state of affairs in capital construction. It has demanded that the Ministry of Construction collegium and the leaders of construction trusts eliminate the lagging that has been permitted and insure the timely commissioning of production capacities and projects.

A commission headed by E.Ya. Aushkap, LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee secretary, has been entrusted with the task of presenting to the LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, within a 2-month period, proposals to improve the work of the LaSSR Ministry of Construction.

The LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has warned the Minister of Forestry and the Timber Industry comrade L.P. Vitol and the Minister of the Construction Materials Industry comrade N.I. Dorofeyev of their personal responsibility for the serious defects that have been permitted in the work of the sectors they head and has demanded unconditional fulfillment of the planned tasks set for them.

The LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has directed the attention of the Pribaltiyskiy Railroad administration (comrade I.T. Makarenko) to the serious shortcomings in the organization of transportation in a regard to a number of very important national economic freights and has demanded a considerable improvement in this work.

The decree obliges the Gosstab, the State Committee for Petroleum Products, the State Committee for Production and Technical Provision of Agriculture, the Latvian Main Power Supply Administration, the Main Administration of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and other ministries and administrations to take the necessary steps for the timely and complete provision for enterprise and organizations of raw materials and materials, means of transportation and electric and thermal power for the successful fulfillment of planned tasks and socialist pledges in 1981.

The LaSSR Communist Party gorkoms and raykoms have been given the task of improving party leadership in economic construction; constantly raising the fighting ability of primary party organizations at enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and insuring party control over the activity of the administrations; developing socialist competition even more extensively under the slogan "For High Work Quality at Every Working Place"; increasing exactingness toward cadres for the observance of state planning discipline; and examining the question of personal responsibility in the leaders of enterprises and organizations for the frustration of plan fulfillment during the first half of 1981.

REGIONAL

GRAIN, FODDER THEFTS EARN SEVERE PUNISHMENT

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by I. Guranda and R. Ravdin, court counsellors: "Plunderers"]

[Text] It is no secret at all that the livestock complexes and farms in the republic are still inadequately supplied with all kinds of fodder, and that because of this a serious situation has come about at the farms. It was precisely this situation that a group of people whose duties directly concerned the supply of fodder for state-owned cattle decided to take advantage of. They are the former director of the Floresht procurement office N. Chechel'nitskiy, former chairman of the Put' k kommunizmu kolkhoz V. Kivirig, former brigade chief at the kolkhoz imeni Frunze S. Shtirbu, state procurements and purchasing officer at the rayon office A. Bulay and others, in all 19 persons.

They put together a gang of thieves and, taking advantage of the poor management prevalent at many kolkhozes and associations, and the irresponsibility and gullibility of individual officials in Floreshtskiy rayon, for two years stole grain, concentrated fodder and other agricultural products worth altogether R86,000.

The criminal law of our republic states that the theft of state or public property on a large scale is punishable by imprisonment of 10 to 15 years with confiscation of property or the death penalty with confiscation of property. Accordingly, the proceedings against this gang took place in the Moldavian SSR Supreme Court.

Tale after tale was revealed of the villainous deeds of the defendants, who, forgetting in what society they are living and who it was they were robbing, pursued their quick profit. Money, money, money!! That was what ruled in their business. Defendant B. Roshu working as chief of the fodder plant in an association producing fodder in Floreshtskiy rayon for the kolkhoz council made a deal with his warehouse chief A. Buzdugan and a laboratory worker at the Floreshtskiy Kolkhozhivprom Association, P. Tsuguy, deliberately to violate the production technology for the concentrated fodder and as a result "save" more than 120 tons of wheat and 25 tons of corn grain.

Now, how to change these goodies into money? N. Chechel'nitskiy found a way. He agreed with his subordinate Bulay to write up fictitious receipts for "surplus" grain allegedly bought from the population.

Taking into account the fact that in the rayon, because of the unfavorable weather conditions a tense situation would develop with fodder, Chechel'nitskiy told the chairmen of three kolkhozes--I. Kalistr, A. Yunak and V. Antosiy--that he was prepared to help them but only on condition that the grain would be delivered directly from the procurement office to the concentrated fodder plant and so back to the farms as finished fodder. And that is how the company made the swindle....

The chairmen had to accept the conditions, and that meant they had to commit a direct forgery: Chechel'nitskiy signed fictitious invoices for grain allegedly dispatched from the procurement office to the kolkhozes, and in their turn the kolkhozes gave Bulay, the procurement officer blank internal farm way bills that the latter filled out for grain "given" by the kolkhozes to the plant. Roshu, Buzdugan and Tsuguy showed on their records that the kolkhozes were indeed giving the grain. After that it was easy to take money earmarked for the grain purchase from the population....

Taking advantage of their official positions and knowing where accounts were poorly kept and where agricultural produce was stored, the defendants carried off grain from the threshing floors and storage places in streams, and fodder, vegetables and fruit by the ton. Nothing was too small for them. The thieves got together, and made deals, reporting everything to each other and working wonders, anything at all. Bulay found "companions" in the form of the chairman of the local kolkhoz, V. Kivirig and his brigade chiefs P. Barbeskumpe, F. Gogol' and other persons materially responsible for this farm. The director of the Pogorna sovkhoz, V. Ousha, was also lured into his group. Together they stole fruit, vegetables, grain and sunflower from the brigade, and Bulay made out fictitious receipts for their purchase. The money made in this way was divided among them.

A vile picture was presented to the court and others participating in the trial. Each fragment of it spoke not only of scandalous mismanagement and lack of responsibility by individual persons in official positions in Floreshtskiy rayon with respect to the party and state, but also the serious neglect in political-educational work and the grossest violations of the principles involved in the selection, placement and education of personnel.

Finding that the accusations made against each defendant had been proven, the board of the court for criminal affairs under the Moldavian SSR Supreme Court sentenced A. Bulay to 15 years imprisonment in a corrective labor colony with penal regime and confiscation of property; N. Chechel'nitskiy was sentenced to 13 years and V. Kivirig to 10 years imprisonment under the same conditions. The other defendants were sentenced to various terms. The sentence is final and cannot be appealed....

And so, the trial has ended. The criminals have been punished. And this should be a lesson not only to them but to others who might be tempted by socialist property. At the same time it is to be hoped that it not pass without trace either for the officials who through their lack of control and negligence contributed to the committing of the crime.

REGIONAL

INCREASED PUBLIC ROLE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT URGED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Behavior in Society"]

[Text] Soviet man is a conscientious worker, an educated, cultured member of society and a patriot and internationalist. He has been raised by the party of communists, the country's heroic history and our entire system. He lives the full-blooded life of creator of a new world.

"The majority of Soviet people works honestly and spiritedly," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev observed at the 26th CPSU Congress. "...But we also have people who endeavor to give as little as possible and to take from the state as much as possible. It is in the soil of such a mentality that egoism and mercantilism, acquisitiveness and indifference to the people's concerns and affairs appear. Much harm is caused society and the home by drunkenness.... The efforts of all labor collectives, all public organizations and all communists should be geared to the fight against these ugly phenomena."

It is impossible to live in society and be free of responsibility for one's conduct. Every USSR citizen is obliged to respect and observe the laws passed in the interests of the people, which precisely regulate various aspects of social relations. In accordance with the decisions of CPSU congresses and constitutional provisions, we are consistently pursuing a policy of strengthening socialist legality and law and order. The public's activeness is developing, and Soviet people are becoming increasingly impatient with various immoral manifestations. Competition for highly productive labor, high culture and model public order is spreading in many cities and villages. This movement is supported and directed by the local party authorities and the soviets.

An important place in this work is assigned crime prevention--both in the labor collectives and at the place of residence. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education," it is essential to step up ideological-political, labor and moral education in each collective and among all groups of the population, particularly the young people and juveniles, and to create an atmosphere of intolerance of embezzlers of public property, malicious hooligans and bribe-takers.

A set of measures is being implemented at the Nikopol' Southern Pipe Plant, for example, to strengthen labor and production discipline. Prevention councils and volunteer public order squads are operating actively. The educative influence of the comrades' courts is increasing. Not one instance of an enterprise worker's disturbance of public order goes without a response from the collective.

Soviet citizens' increased awareness and their mutual exactingness are also expressed in intolerance of antisocial behavior. Politically alert people stop a hooligan or drunkard on the street, as a rule, and help the public order squads and the militia bring them to book. They rebuff the speculator and scrounger and help unmask the parasite. There is a respectful attitude in our society toward people with an active position in life--those whose deeds match their words and who conduct themselves in exemplary manner and boldly oppose violators of the rules of law and morality. Such activists are the base of the thousands and thousands of prevention councils at enterprises and in establishments and also of the public order-maintenance centers at the place of residence.

The volunteer public order squads, comrades' courts and other bodies of independent public activity in Berdyansk, Zaporozhskaya Oblast, deserve kind words. The activity of the public order squads fighting parasitism is particularly effective there. The volunteer public order squads help the militia bring to light in good time persons refusing socially useful labor and strive to find them a job and retain them in the collectives. They are invited to the comrades' court. If, however, the case is transferred to a people's court, it conducts its session at the place of residence of the guilty party.

However, it is still far from everyone who considers it his duty to intervene when someone alongside--in the street, in the park, in the movie theater or at work--disturbs law and order. Some people forget that eradicating infringements of the law is not only a militia task but a concern of all the people and that this is a requirement of the Basic Law of the Soviet state.

To judge from the letters to the editor, there has been a decline in the workers' mutual exactingness at certain enterprises of Khmel'nitskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts. More often than not in the motor transport and construction organizations, where the role of workers' meetings is underestimated. Nor are warning signals concerning conflict on home soil yet being reacted to properly in Odesskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts. It is necessary to practice more extensively--for educative purposes--the holding of court assizes in the labor collective. In a word, real activeness is needed, and it is essential to make use of all forms of public influence, to which the CPSU Central Committee pointed in the decree "An Improvement in Work To Preserve Law and Order and Intensify the Fight Against Infringements of the Law".

It has been observed that where there has been a slackening of ideological education, deviations from the standards of socialist morality occur there, as a rule.

This frequently happens in small collectives, hostels or remote centers of population. The prime task is to improve the population's legal education and make fuller use for this purpose of the cultural-educational establishments and also conduct anti-alcohol propaganda more convincingly.

"Our society must show the maximum attention to people of the older generation, particularly war and labor veterans," S.Ya. Petrenko from Sumshchina, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, writes the editor. "But sometimes young people do not conform to the most elementary rules of behavior: fail to give up their seat to older people on public transport. This question--respect for one's elders--should be dealt with in the broadest way not only in the home and school and at Komsomol and union meetings but in the press also." The veteran is right: instances of such a disrespectful attitude must unfailingly be a subject of discussion and condemnation.

Working conscientiously, respecting the rules of socialist community life and protecting the interests of society--this is the duty and calling of every Soviet citizen.

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